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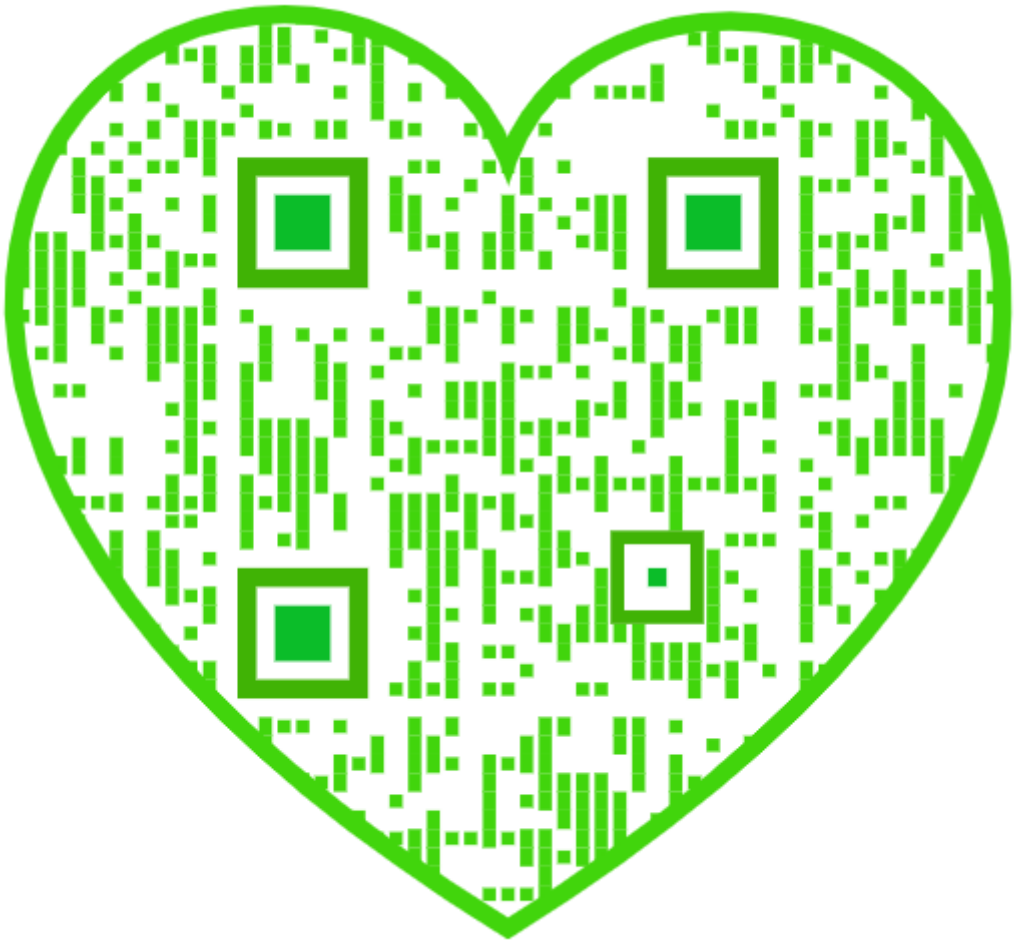

The Progressive bee-keeper

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1893 #7-8, 10, 12
V. 3 #1
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

JULY 1, 1893.

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All advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 15 cents per line, Nonpareil space, each insertion; 12 lines of Nonpareil space make 1 inch, Discounts will be given as follows:

On 10 lines and upwards, 3 times, 5 per cent; 6 times, 15 per cent; 9 times, 25 per cent; 12 times, 35 per cent.

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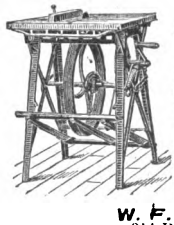
On 30 lines and upwards, 3 times, 20 per cent: 6 times, 30 per cent; 9 times, 40 per cent; 12 times, 50 per cent.

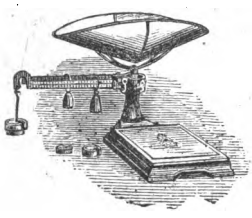
We reserve the right to refuse all advertisements that we consider of a questionable character.

DON'T Purchase a SELF-HIVER until you have read our 13-page circular. Sent FREE.
Address,
HENRY ALLEY, WENHAM, MASS.
Please mention this paper.



BARNES'
Foot and Hand Power Machinery

This cut represents our Combined Circular and Scroll Saw, which is the best machine made for Bee Keepers' use in the construction of their Hives, Sections, Boxes, &c. Machines sent on trial. For catalogue, prices, &c. address
W. F. & JOHN BARNES,
914 Ruby Street, Rockford, Ills



UNION FAMILY SCALES.

WE HAVE frequent calls for a scale to weigh honey, etc., and we have now made arrangements to supply you with counter scales, with platform and tin scoop, made with steel bearings, brass beam, and nicely finished and ornamented. Will weigh correctly from one half ounce to 240 pounds.

PRICE—Boxed and delivered on cars only $3.50; with double brass beams, $4. Weight of above, boxed ready to ship, about forty pounds.

These Scales can be shipped from here, and we can fill orders promptly, as we have a large stock on hand.

LEAHY M'F'G. CO,

☞26 page Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies sent Free on Application.

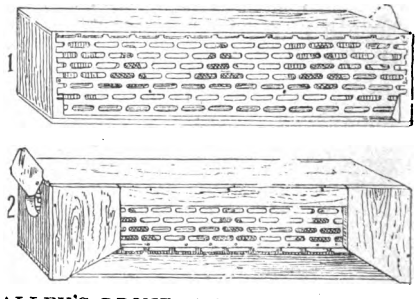
Our Specialties are

QUIGLEY'S GOLDEN ITALIAN BEES.

Are hardy good honey gatherers, gentle and beautiful. The Queens are large and prolific. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

PRICES OF QUEENS.

1	Warranted Queen,	May to Nov. 1	$1.00
6	"	" "	5.00
12	"	June	9.00
12	"	July to Nov. 1,	8.00



ALLEY'S DRONE AND QUEEN TRAP.

Catch Your Queens
WHEN YOUR BEES SWARM, BY USING
ALLEY'S DRONE AND QUEEN TRAP.

LATEST IMPROVED. No swarms run off or go into the tree tops. Made to fit the Dovetailed Hive. Best workmanship and material. Price, each, 50c; 5 for $1.75; 10 for $3.00; by mail, 15c each extra.

FOUNDATION REDUCED THREE CENTS PER POUND.

All other Supplies at Bottom Prices.

Our Price List is sent Free. Address,

E. F. QUIGLEY, Unionville, Mo.

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F. E. MILLER. G. H. MILLER.

1893.

MILLER BROS.,

—Proprietors of the—

STAR APIARY,

Our motto, Good Goods and Low Prices,
—Breeders of—
ITALIAN BEES and QUEENS,
Manufacturers of
Hives and Bee Keepers' Supplies,
Catalogue free. Address,

Miller Bros.,

—— Bluffton, ——
Montgomery Co., Mo.

Five Banded Golden Italians.

Queens from either the best of three or five banded stock, $1.00; six for $5.00.

Nuclei and Supplies, cheap.

Pure B. Plymouth Rock and S. C. B. Leghorn Eggs, $1.00 per 13. Catalogue free. ***CHAS. H. THIES,***
Steelville, Ills.

JENNIE ATCHLEY will be be located at Greenville, Tex. for 1893 ready with Queens again. Either the 3 or 5 banded strains at the following prices: Untested, March, April and May, $1.00 each, or six for $5.00; June and after, 75 cents each, $4.20 for six, or $8.00 per dozen. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Also bee supplies of all kinds on hand. A steam factory especially fitted for making all kinds of bee fixtures Write for prices.

JENNIE ATCHLEY, Greenville, Hunt Co., Tex.

Please mention this paper.

Hive, Smoke, Feed } ***Your Bees*** { In Utility Bee Hives. / with Utility Smokers. / From Utilty Feeders.

AND USE ***Utility*** { FOUNDATION FASTENERS. / SECTION PRESS. / WIRE IMBEDDER.

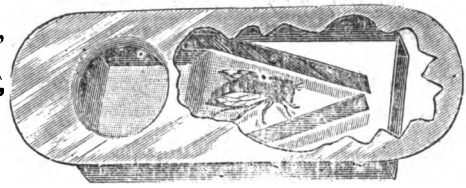
Ann for special prices to dealers, and circulars

Address, ***LOWRY JOHNSON,***
Masontown, Fayette Co., Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

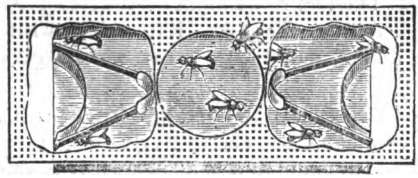
BEE ESCAPES.

We have just received a large shipment of the Porter, and the Hastings Bee Escapes. In our opinion, these are the best bee escapes manufactured. "Which is the best?" is a question often asked. To this we will say: Of these two kinds we do not know, they are both good; and as there is no difference in the price of the two, you can take your choice.



PORTER BEE ESCAPE.

Porter Bee Escape, 20c each; per dozen, $2.25; with no extra charge when sent by mail; 1 gross, by express or freight, $17.50.



HASTINGS' LIGHTNING BEE ESCAPE.

Hastings Lightning Bee Escape, 20c each; per dozen, $2.25; with no extra charge when sent by mail; 1 gross, by express or freight, $17.50.

We also have about fifty of the old Dibbern Bee Escapes, for which we will take 10c each. These will do good work, and were the leading bee escapes for a number of years.

Board for bee escapes, for 8 frame Dovetailed Hive, 15c each.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

As we have over 500 colonies of bees at our command, with some of the best queens obtainable to breed from, (some of them costing $10.00 each), and no black bees near our apiaries, we can almost guarantee all our queens to be purely mated.

PRICES OF QUEENS.

One tested queen, $1.50; 3 tested queens, $3.50; 6 for $6.00; 12 for $11.00.

One untested queen, $0.75; 3 untested queens, $2.00; 6 for $3.75; 12 for $6.50.

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CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

The Review	($1.00)	$1 30
Gleanings	1 00	1 30
American Bee Journal	1 00	1 30
Canadian Bee Journal	1 00	1 30
Apiculturist	.75	1 05
American Bee Keeper	.50	80
Bee Keepers' Enterprise	.50	80

25c Send 25c and get a copy of the ***AMATEUR BEE KEEPER***, a book especially for beginners. Address,
LEAHY M'F'G. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

Chicago, Ill.—Comb honey is coming in plentifully—most of it fancy and No. 1 white. White extracted scarce, with plenty of inquiry for same. We quote: Fancy white, 16c. No. 1 white, 15c; fancy amber, 14c; No. 1 amber, 14c. Extracted, 5@7c. Beeswax slow at 20c.
Sept. 14. J. A: L.

New York, N. Y.—Our market remains quiet. New comb honey is arriving freely, and the demand is rather light. We quote: Fancy white, 1-lb sections, 14@15c. Off grades irregular and in no demand. Extracted is selling slow at from 60@65c per gallon for Southern, and 5½@6c per pound for Californian. Beeswax dull at 23@24c.
Sept. 12. H. B. & S.

Albany, N. Y.—Our honey market is steady. We quote: White comb, 15@16c; mixed, 13@14c; dark, 11@12c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; mixed, 7c; dark, 6@6½c. White extracted honey should be marketed now, while there is a demand for bottling, that is not later on when weather is cold and the honey chilled. Beeswax, 25@27c. H. R. W.

Cincinnati, O.—Demand is slow for extracted honey, with plentiful arrivals. It brings 5@8c. Choice comb honey is in good demand at 15@16c for best white. Arrivals are good. Beeswax is in slow demand, with large arrivals, at 20@23c a pound for good to choice yellow. C. F. M. & S.

Kansas City, Mo.—We quote: No. 1 white, 16@17c; No. 1 amber, 14@15c; fancy dark, 12@13c. No. 1 dark, 10@12c. Extracted, 6½@7c; amber, 5½@6c; dark, 5c. Beeswax, 17@18c. C-M. C. Co.

Boston, Mass.—Fancy white, 16@18c; No. 1 white, 15@16c. Extracted, white, 7@8c; amber, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 25@28c. B. & R.

Canadian Bee Journal.

A first class journal published in the interests of bee keepers exclusively. Monthly. Enlarged and improved. Sample copy free. Address,

GOOLD, SHAPLEY, & MUIR CO., Publishers,
R. F. HOLTERMANN, Editor. Brantford, Ont. Can

Printing Outfit

Complete. A large font of rubber type, type holder, indelible ink, ink pad and tweezers. Best linen marker and label printer, all for 20 cents. All kinds of rubber type and stamps. Catalogue free.

O. H. HYATT,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

JUST SPLENDID!

MR. H. ALLEY:—
The Queen I got from you last fall is just splendid. She is the best queen in apiary of 150 stands. I would not take $10 for her.
JOHN A. PEASE,
Morovia, Cal.

Price of such Queens, $1 each.
HENRY ALLEY, WENHAM, MASS.
Please mention this paper.

MAKE NO MISTAKE AND GET

DUVALL'S GOLDEN ITALIANS

Not excelled by any in the country, have proved to be the best honey gatherers, and excel in other good qualities. Do not fail to see descriptive circular before ordering elsewhere. Queens ready to ship promptly from March to November. Circular and price-list free.
Address CHAS. D. DUVALL,
Spencerville, Md.
Please mention this paper.

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The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 3. HIGGINSVILLE, MO, OCTOBER 1, 1893. No. 10

SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

September's smile has vanished,
Her face is seen no more,
For she has gone to join the months
Which gladdened earth of yore.
But she will come again, next year,
To see if we remember
The moonlit nights and fragrant air
Of our old friend, September.

And now the Indian summer comes
In leafy shrouds to robe her;
While from her ashes, Phœnix-like,
Arises young October.
His breath is chill, yet fresh and sweet;
And all the trees are turning
Their leaves to gold and red and brown,
His presence thus discerning.

Full soon he'll scatter thickly.
The vari-tinted leaves
Upon the earth, and man will look
At them, the while he grieves.
For then we all remember,
With faces sad and sober,
We're fading like September,
And passing like October.

Higginsville, Mo., October 2, 1893.

NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY.

BY S. E. MILLER.

Up to about a week ago our bees were working nicely on autumn flowers. Strong colonies having most of their combs well filled and were doing some work in the sections, but in the last week we have had several very hot days with parching southerly winds that have dried up pretty much every thing, and the bees are inclined to rob.

The PROGRESSIVE continues to progress.

Our bees have worked more on smart weed the last three or four weeks than they have for a number of years past. Other years they worked mostly on boneset, aster and golden rod. This year they have worked mostly on smart weed, seeming to pay little attention to the others.

Is not smart weed what many writers call heartsease. If so, I think they are wrong. According to Peter Henderson in his hand book of plants and general horticulture, we find heartsease among the violets, (viola), pansies, and smart weed classed as poly, gonum, (phydropiper) being the smart weed, thus: poly, many; guno, jointed, hydro, water; piper, pepper; or many-jointed water pepper. If this is not what many call heartsease will some one who knows please step forward and explain what is meant when we read of heartsease as a honey plant. If I am not mistaken Prof. Cook in a back number of Gleanings explained that this plant referred to above was heartsease. Who is right? Let us have the correct name for honey plants.

Mr. McEvoy in American Bee Journal wants to stake money on curing the worst case of foul brood. He cures the disease without scalding or (as I undertand it) in any way renovating the hives in which the diseased brood has been. He claims that it will originate in chilled brood. We can hardly believe this for in that case we might expect to see it breaking out in all parts of the country each spring. Especially among the bee keepers of the Brimstone school. We have never seen a case of foul brood and do not care to learn any thing about it from experience, but we can hardly take all of Mr. McEvoy's article as sound even if it is backed by big figures.

Should congress monkey with the tariff, I wonder if producers of honey will be represented before that body to see that the duty on honey is not lowered or taken off entirely; 20 cts per gallon is no small figure. Is it not worih thinking about?

Last month our prospects looked awful blue
But at last we will have a section or two.

Bluffton, Mo., Sept. 19, 1893.

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WINTERING OUTDOORS

BY E. F. QUIGLEY.

The severe loss of bees last winter will induce most bee keepers to give their bees more protection and care. Those that have no cellar should be making preparation at once, as we are promised another hard winter. Where there are but few colonies, they can be put in boxes, and packed around the sides and on top with straw or leaves. It should be covered so that the packing will remain dry. If a flat board cover is used, remove it and cover the frames with a thin board (I use my bee escape board pieces) overlap an old carpet, then pack six to eight inches thick on top, crowding it down tight, but don't let it touch the cover board to your outside case. For outdoor wintering, provide a windbreak, the south side of a building, or if a large number of colonies, a tight board fence, running east and west. Set the hives close up to the fence so that they will get the benefit of all the sunshine. I am putting my bees in a long shed just large enough for the hives and packing to go in. It fronts to the south. The back and sides of the hives will be packed with fine straw. The outside of shed will be covered with manilla roofing paper, painted a dark color. For a large apiary this is a cheap method.

GOLDEN CARNIOLANS.

I promised to report how the above bees compared to other strains in my yard. Well, I am a little disappointed; while they are not ahead of any of the others as honey gatherers, they are just as good. They do not come up to what I expected in color or gentleness, although they are not bad bees to handle. The queen and her daughters are very quiet on the combs—a very desirable thing, too. They may come out ahead in wintering, so I shall not pass the final judgment on them until they have had a fair show to prove Mr. Alley's claim.

PROGRESSIVE APIARY NOTES.

How do you like the name?

Mr. Alley has taken down his banner, and is now offering queens, yellow to the tip, and says they are good.

I have a number of the Alley nucleus hives in use yet, with combs five inches square. I like these little hives, but have perfected the Pratt system so that I will discard everything else. My combs in this system are about 5½x8, and I must say that the breeder using old style nucleus system will be taking money out of his own pocket.

Unionville, Mo.

IMPORTANT FALL OPERATIONS FOR WINTERING BEES.

BY W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Written for the "Country Gentleman."

Winter comes creeping on apace, and will soon be here. It is none too soon to be making preparations for the wintering of bees. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and now is the time when the prevention part of the programme may be carried out. In most parts of the country the honey flow is over, Where there has been a good fall flow of honey, there will probably be no necessity of feeding; otherwise it is wisdom to examine all colonies as to the amount of stores on hand. It is not necessary to even weigh every colony; weigh an empty hive and a set of empty combs. To this weight add about five pounds for the weight of the bees and what bee-bread there may be in the combs. Then decide upon how much honey should be allowed to each colony.

Most authorities advise 20 pounds for indoor wintering, and 25 or 30 for outdoor. With 8-frame Langstroth hives, I have usually allowed five pounds less than this, but have sometimes been obliged to feed the bees in the spring, or else equalize their stores. It is well-known that some colonies consume much more in winter than do others. By examining them all in the spring, and equalizing the stores, spring feeding is seldom needed.

AMOUNT OF WINTER STORES.

Supposing that an empty hive and combs weigh 15 pounds, and the bees 5 pounds, then, for indoor wintering, each colony ought to weigh at least 35 pounds. Weigh several hives until one is found that weighs this amount. "Heft" it carefully several times until the weight becomes impressed upon the muscles and brain. This hive is now the pattern. By going through the yard and lifting the hives, it can quickly be determined which are much heavier or lighter than the "pattern." It may sometimes be necessary to return to the original hive and try it occasionally, to strengthen the memory. It may be necessary to weigh those that are so near the required weight that there is doubt as to the amount of stores they contain.

This method of guessing the weight of a colony with considerable accuracy

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was suggested to me by Mr. R. L. Taytor, manager of the Michigan Experiment Apiary. Any colonies that are lacking in stores must of course be fed until they are brought up to the regulation weight.

FEEDING THE BEES FOR WINTER.

The feeding ought to be done as early as possible, that there may be time for the bees to ripen and seal the honey. If any of the colonies are somewhat deficient in numbers, and there is time enough, it may be well to feed slowly, as this will stimulate brood rearing.

There is no better food for wintering bees than pure cane sugar. Granulated is probably the cheapest, as it is the driest. It is also almost certain to be pure. A certain number of pounds of water may be brought to a boil, then twice the number of pounds of sugar gradually stirred in, and the syrup again brought to a boil, when it will be ready to use as soon as cool enough. If there is any trouble from the granulation of the syrup in the feeders, or there is fear that it may crystalize in the combs, a little (say one-fifth) of honey may be added.

Of course some sort of feeder is needed, but it matters little what it is, so long as it allows the bees to reach the food, and excludes outside bees. A tin pan set in the upper story, and a cloth laid in the pan to, keep the bees from drowning as they sip the feed, will answer every purpose.

UNITING THE WEAK COLONIES.

It often happens that some of the colonies are too weak in numbers, and the proper remedy is to unite two or more colonies in one hive. The only difficulty in uniting is that the bees sometimes quarrel. If one of the colonies is queenless, there is less likelihood of quarreling. The proper way is to keep the best queens, killing the others a day or two before the uniting is done. Unite the bees upon the stand of the colony having the queen, as queenless bees will more readily give up their location and take up with a new one where they can find a queen. If the hives have loose bottom boards, there is no better way of uniting than to simply set one hive on top of the other, with the bottom board of the upper one removed. In a few days the combs can be looked over, and those containing the most honey, or those having brood, can be set into one hive, and the bees shaken from the remaining combs.

WINTERING BEES IN CELLARS.

When the colonies are all sufficiently strong and well supplied with winter stores, the next thing requiring attention is that of protection for winter. If they are to be wintered in the cellar, no more attention is needed until it is time to put them into the cellar, which should be done after the season is so late that the chances for the bees to fly again are very slight, and the time when freezing weather may be expected, is near at hand. The idea is to give them as late a flight as possible, but not to let them be caught out in the first snow storm of the winter. In this state (Michigan) this time is usually in the last half of November.

Choose a time when the temperature is falling, as the cluster will then be contracting, and the bees will be less likely to fly out when disturbed. If the hives are raised two inches from ths bottom board at one end, the bees, if any are on the bottom board, will crawl up and join the cluster, and the admittance of the cool air will cause the cluster to retreat higher up among the combs; thus the hive without the bottom board can be carried in with little danger of bees giving trouble from flying out. The hives should be stacked up in the cellar with blocks between them, the space below each hive allowing all dead bees and refuse to drop down away from the cluster, and affording abundant ventilation.

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OUTDOOR WINTER PROTECTION.

If the bees are to be wintered in the open air, the matter of protection cannot be looked after too soon. Good, dry sawdust or chaff makes good protection Ground cork is the best non-conductor of heat, and remains perfectly dry, but is too expensive and difficult to get for general use. A much less quantity is needed, however. Small quantities may sometimes be secured of grocers that retail California grapes.

If the bees are packed late, after the time for them to fly, the hives may be gathered into long rows, stakes driven down at the front and back, and boards set up, the spaces between the hives and between them and the boards being filled with packing material. There should also be packing over the hives, and a roof over the whole to keep all dry. A chute is needed in front to allow the bees to fly, if there comes a warm day in winter, also in the spring.

Many bee keepers use a single box for each hive. This makes less complication in getting the bees into long rows in the fall, and then back to the proper places in the spring, and, all things considered, is preferable. If packing material is plenty, there need be no bottom in the box, letting the packing material rest on the ground. The greatest objection to this plan is the extra work required in cleaning up the packing material in the spring when the bees are unpacked. A little sawdust scattered about the hive, however, is no objection.

Flint, Mich.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

September, with all its golden glory of autumnal blossoms and their condensed sweetness, is now a part of the great past, and Missouri bee keepers, not only breathe easier but actually rejoice in the possession of hives filled to overflowing with which to greet the winter of '93-4; not to speak of the surplus everywhere obtained, where bees had been kept strong enough to enjoy life among the abundance of perfume-ladened Spanish Needle. Rejoice and give thanks, and show your gratitude by being at the State Convention next month at Pertle Springs, where we will together give thank offerings.

Missouri's bees and flowers have stood beside her in the perpetuating of her good name, and shall we, the superior creatures, fall behind?

I understand there has existed among the supply dealers a feeling of delicacy in regard to their attending, lest they should not be welcome. This is altogether wrong—the supply man and the bee keeper are inseperably weded and whoever dares dream of a divorce? The more supply men the better. Is it not granted "competition is the life of trade?"

Each and every one of them is bound to show up his wares to the best advantage, and thereby we get an insight of many plans of value without buying and examining personally everything we hear or read of that we imagine might prove an acquisition.

They are an agreeable set to meet. How could they be otherwise? They always do as much, and oftimes more for our association than bee keepers themselves.

Dollars and cents at the bottom of it? What of that? Are not we all pushing after the golden dollars? No, some want silver? For all that, a dollar is a dollar, and supply dealers neither love nor want them one whit more than bee keepers.

Some are crying the association should meet north of the river rather, than so often south. Oh, ye, of the north, turn out in such numbers as to carry everything before you, and I assure you it will go north. You, my friend, have as much right to be there, have as much say and can have as much influence as any one when there.

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At our meetings we get the reports from all the little experimental stations jotted all over the state, for is not every apiary an experimental station so far as it reaches? But lest you dub me a convention crank, I desist.

Some months ago I asked that some one should ascertain how much territory the new ruling, concerning freight rates on extracted honey, covered. You remember the story of the "Lark and the Farmer?" Its truth has once more been verified. I waited some time for my neighbor to come to my assistance but finally went at the job myself, with what results you will find out from the letter below given.

"In reply to your favor would say that I have a copy of the letter of Dr. Miller, traffic manager Queen and Crescent R. R., to E. P. Wilson, commissioner of the freight bureau of the Merchants' exchange, of Cincinnati, that the new freight rate will be general all over the country. That the rate of extracted honey will be the same as that on molasses or syrup. It's in force now.

Very Truly Yours,
CHAS, F. MUTH & SON.

Good enough authority.

But alas! on putting it to a practical test it would not work, so applied to a division freight agent and here is his reply.

"Remembering your inquiring in regard to the clasification of honey I beg to call your attention to the enclosed leaf from the Western classification, which shows that the classification of honey has not been changed, except that in pails or cans not otherwise specified, it has been made double first-class. This classification applies west of the Mississippi river. The classification applying east of the river is substantially the same. If I can give you any further information in regard to the matter, I will be glad to do so.

Yours Truly,
W. B. JENNINGS, D. F. A.

The matter on the leaf referred to reads as follows:

Honey in pails, and in cans	Div. 1
In cans boxed	2
In kegs	2
In bbls or casks	3
In boxes with glass fronts, fronts fully covered and protected; or in boxes with glass fronts, boxes crated.	1
Granulated, in pails boxed	2
Syrup in cans, 1st class	3
" " barrels	3

Now don't you see where we are at? Is there not sufficient enterprise in all the grand old state of Missouri to place this matter before the proper authorities and secure a more just ruling? And could enterprise be used to a better advantage? Perhaps this can be discussed at our next convention.

"Aren't certain people preaching most too many long sermons under a nom de plume? It seems to me we have too many Somnambulists, Ramblers, Jake Smiths, Wung Lungs, &c., for the bee keepers. Let these people write good sensible articles, in a common sense way (some of them do,) and those who read their writings will take more stock in what they say. Don't try to be too funny, friends."—American Apiculturist.

My stars, aint I glad he put me in such good company. May I believe for a moment only "Birds of a feather flock together." Thank you, Bro Alley, both for that and the parenthetical matter, for will not each and every one of us apply it especialy to ourselves and thereby render the dose, if it must be swallowed, the less bitter?

Surely you've not forgotten the old couplet:

"A little nonsence now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

Don't you believe it?

Pray keep your unbelief under cover lest my writing (at least) sink in to oblivion and forever remain "to fortune and to fame unknown." Evidently he denominates us a lot of sells, but considering that his all engrossing idea is sell (spell it either way you may with an s or a c) we shall have to lend him charity, so with charity to all and malice to none I am ever yours.

Naptown, Dreamland.

PREPARING BEES FOR WINTER

BY E. T. FLANAGAN.

This is an old thread-bare subject to many but not to those that have but recently began keeping bees, and as it is principly for those I write, and as I think the topic is timely I will give a

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brief description of what I consider necessary for safely wintering bees in the latitude of St. Louis, Mo. In the first place, I think it is folly to attempt to winter bees in the cellar in this latitude. I have seen quite a number of attempts to do it, and all resulted disastrously. In the first place, a good young queen is necessary. Some may doubt this, but it is of the utmost importance. I shall not stop to tell all the reasons for it, but one of them is, a young queen will breed up strong in the fall and fill the hive with young vigorous bees—just the kind to winter well—and she will begin to fill the hive early the next spring with good workers, provided, the next requisite for successful wintering is attended to; and that is 30 pounds of good well sealed ripe honey, not a pound less, if you want a colony of bees that will pay the next season. With the above provided, any kind of hive will do, and no other special attention need be given, but to see that whatever hive is used, it MUST BE RAIN PROOF. Bees to winter well MUST BE KEPT DRY. Then if you can keep the west and north winds away by some kind of fence, or protection even if it is only a row of corn fodder, or brush heap, I guarantee your bees will come out clean, bright and strong next spring and not with one dead colony in a hundred, unless it occurs by an accident.

I am aware that many advocate chaff hives, also putting winter cases, filled with chaff, saw dust, forest leaves, &c., &c., around and on top of them, all entailing quite an amount of labor and some expense. I grant, that in some exceptional severe winters, such protection is of some benefit, but in the long run, if they have a good dry hive, plenty of honey, a good young queen, and plenty of young bees, with some slight protection from the high winds, they will winter well without so much fussing with them. I know, for I have been there.

Belleville, Ill., Sept. 22, 1893.

WINTERING ON SUMMER STANDS

BY J. E. POND.

Cold by itself does not kill bees when they are in a normal condition. This statement has been proved so often and so conclusively, that we may accept it as axiomatic. Such being the case, we can lay down the following proposition to-wit: To winter bees successfully on summer stands, all we need is a healthy colony, contained in a well ventilated hive, with ample stores, so placed that they can be got at without causing the "cluster" to be broken.

Bees cluster to generate heat; and this generation is brought about by constant motion. The inside bees are striving to get outside, and the outside bees in. This constant motion subserves another purpose, viz.: The heat warms the stores, and the outside bees feed on them, and by this "sort of" perpetual motion the entire colony is both warmed and fed.

I have said that cold by itself does not kill bees. What does, then? The answer is frost—that is, frozen moisture. In any illy ventilated place, more or less excess of moisture is constantly forming; and when formed in a bee hive, the "cluster" is more or less affected, and unless the trouble is remedied, finally succumbs, not to the cold, but to the freezing of the excess of moisture.

If the above proposition is correct, it is easy to see just what the remedy is, viz.: Ventilation.

Now, how should we ventilate? My own opinion is—at the entrance, and for the reason that we can ventilate there more easily and more surely than elsewhere.

There should be no currents of air passing through the hive, as this would cause too much labor in generating heat, and thus kill the colony we wish to save.

From the above, if admitted to be true, we can deduce the following

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:hod, which theoretically will be rect:

n the early fall, see that a healthy ony has not less than twenty-five nds of sealed honey, evenly distrib- d through all the combs the hive tains. Give room over the tops of nes, so that the bees can pass from ıb to comb, as they please. Cover tops of frames with some porous terial that will allow moisture to s off imperceptibly, without raising ırrent of air, and will at the same e retain the needed heat. Give en- ıce ample enough to fully and thor- hly ventilate the hive; the ordinary ımer entrance will be none too ch. Having done all this, the col- *ought* to live through the winter, *it will.* I have tried it year after r, and I know, for I speak from ex- ience.

t matters little whether the hive is gle or double walled; a sheet of comb warmer and better protection than stuffed dummy. It is the natural hing of the apis.

n writing the above, I am not deal- with theory. I speak from my own erience and experiments. For more n twenty-five years, I have wintered s in just this way, and during that e have not lost 1 per cent; and never t a colony through the fault of the nner of preparation.

What I have done, others can do as l. Do it, then, and save your bees.

Forth Attleboro. Mass.

WINTERING BEES.

GOOD WORD FOR SEALED COVERS—HIGH AND DRY GROUND RECOMMENDED.

BY E. W. MOORE.

t is now time to commence prepar- for wintering bees.

My mode for wintering, (and for this locality I think, all things considered, there is none better), is as follows:

I give every colony twenty pounds of pure honey; have every stand eight inches above the ground, with 1½ inches higher at back of hive than at front, and for dovetailed hives I use sealed covers. My loss last winter on sealed covers was one in twenty-five. Simplicity hives with chaff packing above; wintered fairly well; loss, ten per cent. Hill's double walled winter hive, of which I had forty-five the fall of '92 and the spring of '93 showed them to be all alive and in good shape. They are also sealed covers or no ventilation above.

My home apiary is on a hill facing south and west, and for successful outdoor wintering bees must be on high, dry ground—for if kept on damp ground the combs soon get damp and mildew, and bees either freeze or get diseased and dwindle away.

I have wintered bees in different cellars for several years, and haven't been able to make as good a showing as those wintered on the summer stands, as the combs always come out in the spring damp and moldy, with bees always weak, so that clover harvest always found them in no condition to store any surplus.

The atmosphere of Southern Indiana is very damp and I believe this is why cellar wintering can't be made a success. Where thin-walled hives out-of-doors may get damp, the first clear days that come soon dry things up inside, and leave the bees in condition to stand another siege of damp weather.

Give plenty of honey; keep bees above the ground, and have hives sloping from back to front, and on high, dry ground; and you have things about as they should be, providing you are in a climate like this, and it often gets below zero here.

Seigert, Ind.

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NEBRASKA NOTES.

BY MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

Another season is about over. April and May, bright with promises for the future, blossom-crowned June, hot, sultry July and August, with their trial and discouragements, and now the Autumn, on which we have depended for a last chance to fill our supers is almost gone.

Some faces that wore smiles in Spring,
Now look decidedly sober;
The season has passed, and hope dies at last.
For no honey comes in, in October.

We have not been left out entirely. Our bees have abundant stores for winter, are good and strong, and we have some finished sections also; not as many as we should like, but enough to keep us "sweet;" and what there is we hope will bring a good price, as it is very fine.

The colonies that have done best work are not the ones that did best last year and were strong in the fall; but those scarcely more than nuclei, having young queens raised late in the season. Some of them only covered two or three frames when brought out in the spring. They build up rapidly, do not wish to swarm, and when the fall honey comes, they are in condition to do their best, and finish more sections for me every time than the ones that were strong in the spring. Of course the queens must be good ones, or the game will not work; neither are they very good for early honey, the big colonies generally getting ahead of them on clover, but at the the end of the season they will get in their work, and come out ahead in the end.

It seems from all the reports concerning the non-swarming devices, that they are destined to a life not much longer than the self-hivers that preceded them a year in introduction. What a pity it is that so much experimenting and expense should result in so many failures.

We may take advantage of the instincts of the bees, and make them work to our wishes, when we right understand them, but we cannot expect to destroy those instincts without suffering loss in some way or other. Ah those who have lost valuable queens and had colonies smothered while experimenting with non-swarmers, will realize—as we all can realize after we have learned some of our hard lessons by experience.

Oh, dear! I wonder what a man thinks when working all alone with the bees some hot morning, taking off honey, perhaps has only just so much time to work—when right in the middle of a job the smoker positively refuses to "smoke," and goes out; in spite of me having hives all open, robbers coming round, bees getting mad and beginning to fight, etc.

Perhaps he can go on and finish the job in time, even though he gets a dozen of stings to keep his temper from becoming too cool, and not feel out of patience with himself and the smoker too. I'm only a woman, so all I can do is to close up things as quickly as possible, and try again some other time when the bees have forgotten all about it, and I have better control over the contrary smoker. Wish I could afford to try all the new smokers, and find out for myself which one would not get clogged up, or go out once in a while just when it was needed the most, but as I can't do that, I'll have to put up with my old Clark till somebody else decides the question. Then I'll buy a new one, *may be*.

Millard, Neb., Sept. 13, 1893.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

BY J. W. ROUSE:

Now is the time to prepare your bees if you wish them to come through the winter in good condition.

In the first place, a colony should have a good prolific queen, so as

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have plenty of young bees to commence with, as almost all the old bees, or bees hatched not later than July, and many in August, will not likely go through the winter; but those hatched the last of August and later on, will be all right to go through the winter. Of course we mean all right so far as bees are concerned, provided there are enough of them to form a cluster large enough to enable them to keep from freezing in a long cold snap, as it takes a body of bees large enough to furnish warmth so that the outside bees can continually be working towards the center, and thus warm up enough to be able to consume food, and thus keep up the warmth of the colony.

Next, we would look to the stores. If there are plenty of young bees, and then plenty of good healthful stores, bees have a large chance of coming through all right. We feel certain there are more bees lost through unhealthy stores, supposing there are enough bees, than from any other cause. If the stores are not healthful to the bees, and they are confined to the hive any considerable length of time, either in a cellar or outdoors, the bees are almost sure to perish, or become so weakened through loss of numbers, that it leaves the colony in such a weakened condition that they seem unable to make it through.

In very many cases the cause of spring dwindling and finally perishing, is too many old bees to start in the winter on; and they die before spring, leaving the colony weakened in numbers. Then, again, if the colony should have unhealthful stores, the bees are again weakened by loss of numbers, and hence there are so few bees in early spring, they are unable to keep up heat enough in the colony to rear young brood, and so perish.

What is meant by unhealthy stores, is either so called honey dew, that is, most of it—or stores gathered from decaying fruit in a dry time. When bees can have either clover honey, or honey gathered from fall flowers, the stores are all right.

As to the amount of stores, there are few cases comparatively where a colony will have too much stores. If the brood nest should be stored completely full, a comb of honey had better be removed from the center, and an empty comb put in its place. The combs should not be too close together, but room enough should be left between them for the bees to cluster. Some think from fifteen to twenty pounds of honey is enough to winter a colony with. It is enough to winter the bees on, but not enough (and a big not at that) to raise any brood with in the spring. We would always rather have from thirty to forty pounds to a good colony, unless one will tend to feeding in the spring, and we do not like much tinkering with the bees in early spring.

Lastly, we come to the hive or place for wintering. Many suppose a cellar necessary to winter bees well. We will make the statement that there is as great a loss of bees according to numbers, kept in cellars, as are outdoors. A cellar has two advantages over outdoors, namely: Bees will consume some less stores, and weaker colonies may be often brought through that would freeze outdoors in a hive poorly protected. If the right conditions are met in a cellar, it is probably the best place to keep bees in the winter. The right temperature should be maintained—about forty-five degrees—not too damp nor foul air, and good healthful stores.

We have seen bees that wintered well on the summer stand that had very open hives, or hives with great cracks in them that would expose the combs. In one case, a colony that we saw came through strong in a tree that had an open top leaning to the northwest, where the rain and snow could certainly enter in on the bees. So it is not so much the place, as it is the con-

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ditions—that is plenty of young bees, with plenty of good stores.

But the hive or place has something to do with success after all, as a colony with a good protection will use less stores to winter in, than if not well protected, and while we believe a cellar to be the best place in many cases, we believe a good outdoor protection will be the most convenient, and, to many, costs less, and will require less work than a cellar would.

Then, again, good conditions for wintering on the summer stand can be obtained by far more persons than can in a cellar, as, if the stores are not so healthful, when the bees are on the summer stand, they can get frequent flights, while those in a cellar cannot. So, for the masses, we would recommend outdoor wintering, with a good winter protection.

Now let everyone go to work to get their bees in as good condition as possible for the winter. We would always rather commence these preparations the first of September.

Mexico, Mo.

WINTERING BEES OUT OF DOORS.

A CHEAP BEE HOUSE FOR WINTER PROTECTION.

BY MARION MILLER.

I notice that the October number of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER is to be mostly devoted to the preparation of bees for winter. I do like this special number way of running a bee paper, something on the plan of the Review.

Now, I will give my plan of wintering bees. I have a bee house or shed made of undressed boards. The building is made by just setting a row of fence posts in the ground, and boarding them up five feet high. This is the back part of the building. Then I set another row of posts four feet in front of this first row mentioned. These I prefer 6½ feet high, with an eight-inch board nailed on the outside of these posts, just even with the tops. Then rafters are put on, and a board roof laid on lengthways of the building. I have the siding in the front of the building made in the shape of doors to raise up and let down, to open and close the building, the doors being hinged to an eight-inch board nailed to the bottom of the front posts on the outside. The doors are let down on nice warm days in winter, and they keep lots of bees from falling into the snow and getting chilled. Then they can be raised up at night, and fastened at each end with a button, shutting out part of the cold.

Now you see this building can be made of very cheap lumber, and last quite a while. The more bees you have, the longer you can make the building.

I now have described the building in which I winter my bees. I will now tell you how I prepare my bees for winter. I see that each colony has plenty of stores to carry them through the winter and spring—say from thirty to thirty-five pounds of honey. We make nothing by scanting our colonies. When going into the winter, I use mostly the ten framed Langstroth hive, and very seldom use any division boards in my hives. In wintering I want good, strong colonies, plenty of stores and no division boards. I know according to the rule laid down in all bee papers and books, I should use division boards, but I do not find it necessary, having plenty of bees in my hives, provided with plenty of stores. I remove the honey boards, or if they have a bee space on top, I just turn them over, putting them on again; then put on a piece of five-cent muslin, large enough to cover the top of the hive, and then put on the upper story, and dump in enough dry maple leaves to fill the top; pack down tight, and put on the cover. Having all colonies prepared, I set them in a row eight

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inches from the back wall, and the hives four inches apart. I then pack in back of and between the hives with straw or maple leaves. I prefer maple leaves to any other packing for bees. I set my hives in the house, so that the back end of the hives are about four inches higher than the front end; so that if there should any moisture collect in the hives, it will run out the entrance. I leave my entrances open full width, until the first of March.

One more thing more I wish to mention, and that is, that I do not put my packing in front of my hives, for when a warm day comes and I let the front doors down, I want my bees to get the full effect of the sun. I think I hear someone say that it would be easier to just pick the bees up and put them in the cellar. Very true, if you have over one hundred colonies; but remember at the same time that bees that have passed the winter out of doors, protected in some way, will usually come through in better condition than those colonies that have been wintered in the cellar, especially if it is a cold, backward spring like the one just passed. Bees that were wintered outside, did not spring dwindle.

LeClaire, Iowa, Sept. 11, 1893.

LAGGING INTEREST.

BY J. W. ROUSE.

In reply to a question: What do I think of the future of the Missouri Bee Keepers' Association, as to its success?

I believe I see two causes for its lagging interest.

It appears to me there are too many who seem to think there is a distinct dividing line between the supply dealer and the honey producer—that the two belong to different social ranks or even physical species. The producer seems to think the dealer is trying to "boss" things, while on the other hand the dealer's modesty causes him to hesitate to go where he apparently is not wanted. This may be drawing the case strongly, and I hope I am mistaken, but from experience I can draw no other conclusion. And I say it with all good feeling towards all.

In the first place, this line of separation must be obliterated. The honey producer is indispensable to the success of the supply dealer, and the latter is in very many ways a large benefit to the former. I want to ask a question: Would you do without your local grocer? You answer decidedly, "no." You might make your own molasses from sorghum cane, boil your own soap, cook your own hominy, can your own fruit, and so on, and what you can't make yourself the city wholesale grocer would supply. All this is economy. "But," I hear you say, "it is so much more convenient to go to the local grocer and buy these things; they are just as good or better than we can produce, and just as cheap or cheaper than we can make them, besides all the worry; and then our local grocer often introduces new things for our benefit that we would not learn of otherwise, and to do without our local grocers would simply be going back to the civilization of several centuries ago." Exactly. Now put the supply dealer in the local grocer's place, and you stand in exactly the same position. You might make your own hives, frames, etc., but the supply dealer who is supplied with machinery, can make them in better shape, more exact in measurement and furnish them about as cheap as you can make them, and save you all the worry and labor. And then, after all, it is the supply dealer who introduces to us all the latest innovations and is bringing bee-keeping more and more to a fixed science.

On the other hand, without the honey producer's patronage the supply dealers calling would become extinct.

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The two are, therefore, dependent up on one another, while the supply dealer is, as a rule, a honey producer as well, and an extensive one at that.

The conventions of the association are calculated to prove of mutual benefit to all parties. It is certain that very few, if any, spend money to go to the conventions just for the mere fun of the thing. In the interchange of ideas, experiences and methods, the supply dealers learn many ideas, and in a large measure gauge the wants and needs of the great army of consumers. On the other hand, the honey producer is not only brought face to face with new appliances, but also learns from the experiences of his more extensively engaged brother apiarists, many valuable hints as to the management of his bees. No one is too old to learn, and the longer a man's experience in bee keeping, the more this truism becomes impressed on his mind. But to reap these and other benefits from association, we must cast aside the imaginary line of difference, and meet on a common level, with two important' and only two, ideas swaying our actions, viz.:

1st. A willingness to learn all we can, and,

2d. A willingness to impart all the information we can.

Another, and to my way of thinking, a serious cause for lagging interest in the meetings, is to localize the meetings of the association. The association was organized as a state association, and, as such, was intended to cover the state. When this idea was worked upon, the association prospered, but as soon as the territory was contracted, and it began to vaccilate in a limited space, the interest decreased. And to forever hold its meetings in one place, tends to make it purely local, and, therefore, its interest and influence must be local. It has then received its death blow as a state organization.

A state organization should embrace the whole state. In this way only, can interest be drawn from, and its influence felt over the whole state. Of the seven meetings held by the association, only one has been north of the river, and the next meeting will also be on the south. Let the next appointment be on the north side, and I am safe in saying that it will arouse interest in a section of the state where none is now manifest. Local pride has a great deal to do with the matter, and nothing can so effectually dampen interest in a thing as an impression that it is calculated to benefit some other locality, and never your own.

Mexico, Mo.

NO REST IN RETIREMENT.

HE HAD CAST OFF BUSINESS CARES, BUT WAS GLAD TO RESUME THEM.

Amsterdam Democrat.

The other day I thought I would take a trip out to Mendham to enjoy a change of air. And when I got into the stage at Morristown, I was quite astonished to meet an old friend who appeared to be returning from business. As I knew that he had retired from active life some years before, I said:

"You have not returned to business life, have you?"

"That is just what I have done," he replied, "and I intend to stick to business as long as I live."

"I thought," I continued, in my surprise, "that you began to dislike commercial life, and that before your retirement you longed for the time that would see you at liberty to go fishing or shooting every day."

"That is precisely the way I felt," replied my friend politely, "but when I came to face the music, I couldn't do it. In fact, I couldn't find the time to enjoy myself at all."

"How was that?" I asked, with some curiosity.

Here my friend held his hands aloft, like an inspired person in the act of

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supplication, and drew a deep sigh, after which he continued:

"Alas, the dream of my life was rudely shattered before I had been at home a month. Do you know that I could not enjoy a moment in peace? Whenever I stretched out in the hammock to smoke a cigar or read a book, my wife would call me to do something —to drive a picture nail in the wall, or carry a trunk upstairs, or run to the store for a pound of starch, or something of that sort. And, finally, they had so many things for me to do, that before I could finish one, they would direct me to another. I have frequently stopped making a fire to go to the village for a yeast cake, and before I had traveled 300 feet in the direction of the grocery, I would be called back to go down into the cellar to bring up a ham and cut a slice or two, and then before I had the first slice cut, someone would call me upstairs to help roll up a rug to be thrown out of the window for a beating."

I expressed my sympathy and surprise, and my friend, whose feelings seemed to be thoroughly aroused, clinched his hands around his umbrella, and said with great feeling:

"At that period of my life when I was absent at business all day, I was never asked to do anything, but when my time became my own, it all belonged to someone else. There was never a moment that there wasn't something for me to do. If the man employed to cut the grass disappointed us, I had to step out and do it myself, and before I got it done, I would be called off to put down a carpet. I have been called away from the lawn, while cutting the grass, so frequently, that I could not guess how many times it happened, until I counted the different lengths of the grass, which grew very rapidly. In fact, I was worked so hard and so incessantly after my retirement from business, that I had to return to active life in order to get rest and recreation."

OUR LETTER BOX.

LEAHY M'F'G. CO.—

Sample copy of PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER at hand. Contents read, and am well pleased with it. Enclosed herewith please find 60c, for which send me your live journal, and the book, the "Amateur Bee Keeper," by J. W. Rouse. THOS. E. GAULT.

Oregon City, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1893.

DEAR SIRS:—The three queens you shipped me on the 23d inst., arrived yesterday. I am glad you sent me both kinds, that is, three and five banded. They are the prettiest bees I ever saw. Enclosed you will find 75c, for which send me an untested Italian queen. H. C. LOGGINS.

Howth Station, Tex., Aug. 27, '93.

The PROGRESSIVE for September to hand, and must say that I find more of interest in it to me than I do from two other bee journals I take. The queen bee arrived safely; was introduced on August 3d, and now the hive is full of her progeny. Am well pleased with her. E. W. MOORE.

Seigert, Ind.

Thanks, Friend Moore. We wish what you say of the PROGRESSIVE was true.

I like the PROGRESSIVE very much. Bees have done very well down here, considering the long drought that we have had—three months of dry weather; but it is raining today—a good one, I tell you. EDWIN COOK.

Tioga, Tex., Sept. 26, 1893,

In reply to your note, I will say that for those that had bees in good condition here this season, the white honey crop was good, but owing to spring losses, there is not but little honey in this section. In the northern part of Min-

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nesota, white honey was a failure, and the state at large has less than one-fourth crop. Good honey flow in some sections this fall. Bees have done nothing here since basswood.

B. TAYLOR.

Forestville, Minn., Sept. 17, 1893.

Well, Bro. Leahy, I am here once more, alive, but not kicking. To tell the truth, I have about ceased to kick. I am completely let down from high-up looking out over the murky atmosphere of blasted hopes. I feel like all my friends were dead, or gone to the World's Fair; and as T. Gray says:

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

This has been the dryest season I ever saw. I thought last year was hard on bee keepers in this vicinity, but it was nothing to compare with this season. My bees have not gathered any honey for two months. I surely think that if my brother bee keepers could see us sit down to the table with only a scantily supplied butter dish and "nary a drop of honey" to go on our bread, they would certainly feel sorry, and would perhaps shed tears. If they could only see me hunckered over on a rickety stool, with my honey stomach caved in and growing fast to my backbone, I know they would send me some of their surplus, which they speak so glowingly about. Such abundance of honey! How it makes my mouth water. As dry as the weather is, I tell you I feel like going a visiting, to see some of my lucky bee keepers. I don't know whether I would make them glad twice, or not. If I couldn't make them glad to see me come, I am sure they would be glad to see me go away again. I think I could reduce their surplus stock of honey to at least a normal condition.

I had thought to ask you about my bees, and will yet, only I wanted to break the news to you kind o' gently, so you could stand it. You see, business is business, and I have twenty-four hives of bees, and no honey, and winter is not far away. I know what you would say would be this: "Go to feeding your bees." That is easily enough said, but how are you going to feed them, when a man has, as a boy had, who was once asked: "Where is your dime?" The boy said: "I didn't have any." That's my condition exactly. The banks busted, and I didn't have the money to buy sugar with, and it grieves me to think I have got all the enthusiasm knocked out of me at last. I always had lots of enthusiasm, and I can't see how I got left. I suppose I am like John L. Sullivan; I was too sure of success, and now I am feeling terribly bruised and chawed up.

Now you see the situation. I have heard of persons being master of the situation, but the situation is master of me. You need not mention anything about what I have said, to the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER'S readers, as they may think I want to beat them out of their honey.

Well I must be going, as it is getting late, and Mary Ellen will be looking for me; and she doesn't allow me to keep late hours.

Yours in blasted hopes,

ANDREW CROOK.

Altoga, Ind., Sept. 7, 1893.

Last Tuesday morning, I found one hive of my bees angry and disturbed. Watching for the cause, I found them carrying out brood and young bees—some almost full grown—could move legs and wings, could count the bands, etc. The day was cloudy and threatening, rain with showers. This colony has fifteen or twenty pounds of honey, mostly made inside of thirty days—am feeding on bad days. It is apart from the other bees. I opened the hive and found the bees tearing off the caps and pulling out the brood, etc. I gave them a good smoking and shifted the frames.

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They have been quiet since. Please give the cause and remedy in the next number of your paper, and oblige a new subscriber. W. W. McLELLAND.

Mayview, Mo., Sept. 21, 1893.

Friend M., we believe the brood that your bees have been carrying out is dead brood—perhaps some that has been chilled.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

In order to have this table complete, secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.

The Missouri State Bee Keepers' Association will meet on October 18-19-20, 1893, at Pertle Springs, Mo. The poor season in this state this year will perhaps prevent some from attending the coming meeting, but everyone who can spare the money and time is urged to be present, in order that the Association may keep its colors flying in these hard times.
P. BALDWIN, Sec'y.
Independence, Mo.

The North American Bee Keepers' Association will hold its twenty-fourth annual convention on October 11, 12 and 13, 1893, in Chicago, Ills. Not only is every bee keeper in America, whether a member of the society or not, invited to be present, but a special invitation is extended to friends of apiculture in every foreign land. FRANK BENTON, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

R. B. LEAHY, :-: :-: EDITOR.

Terms—50 cents a year in advance. Two copies, 80 cents; 5, $1.75; 10, $3.00.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., OCTOBER 1, 1893.

The queen traffic probably adds $1000 a year to Uncle Sam's revenue.

Henry Alley has been taken to the barn and flogged. See Bee Keepers' Review, page 271.

The Pratt self-hiver did not prove satisfactory at the Michigan Experimental Apiary this season.

There is one good thing about getting stung by a bee. It makes you forget all other troubles for a little while.

That handy man, B. Taylor, of Forestville, Minn., prefers a bee escape with a smaller opening than the Porter.

Dr. Tinker's name appears again with one of those practical communications in the American Bee Journal. Come often, Doctor.

R. F. Holtermann, editor of the Canadian Bee Journal, is starting a department in that journal called "First Steps in Bee Keeping."

Gleanings is not going to be outdone by rival publishers. It is to have half-tone engravings of the whole family, whenever the photographs can be secured.

That bee woman, Mrs. Jennie Atchley, has moved to Beeville, Bee county, Texas. She says: "This move will enable me to raise queen bees the year round." We hope she will realize her expectations.

Nearly all queens have stopped laying now; so be careful you do not overlook her, and think the colony queenless. We know of a number of queens being lost in trying to introduce them when the colony had a queen.

The American Apiculturist prints a strong testimonial for the "Api.," from a Kansas supply house, saying they could induce every bee keeper within fifty miles to subscribe. That reminds us that it was stated in our columns some time ago, that they had no bee-keepers in fifty miles of them.

The Nebraska Bee Keeper for September came out with a picture gallery of some of the prominent bee keepers of Nebraska and Iowa, beginning with L. D. Stilson, and ending with "Buckskin Charlie" (Charles White). It also shows that Brother Stilson has been hard at work the past month. We wish him success.

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From twenty to thirty pounds of good honey, a prolific queen, and plenty of young bees, are the essential points brought out in this number, in the discussion, "How to Winter Bees."

Reports received this month indicate that the fall honey crop has been better in this section of the country, than for several years. Let us be thankful, friends. Fall honey is good for our biscuit, when we have no other.

Observer says on page 160: "Friend Langdon's non-swarmer," etc. Correct again, Friend Observer, and who knows but what experience may teach us that the Langdon device is useful to prevent swarming in good seasons. We will not give up yet, as we believe the principle is good, and Yankee ingenuity will overcome the present defects.

" 'Don't start out to invent the best hive on earth,' says J. W. Rouse, in the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, 'until you have become a judge of what is best, by practical experience.' Oh, dear! if that advice is followed, it will strangle at the birth, ninety-nine out of every hundred of all the new "best" hives that are invented.'—Dr. C. C. Miller, in Gleanings.

Ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the new "best" hives *ought* to be strangled at their birth, Dr.

The Missouri State Bee Keepers' Association will meet at Warrensburg, Mo., or rather at Pertle Springs, which is a health and pleasure resort, situated about one half mile from the city, on October 18th, 19th and 20th, 1893. Special rates have been secured on railroads, and at the hotels. As this is the first time that bee keepers have been favored with cheap transportation in Missouri, we hope all who can will attend. There are many important questions to discuss. One of the most important is, "Shall Missouri have an experimental station?" Come, brother bee keepers; let us touch elbows once more, and see if we can't revive our association, and show that Missouri bee keepers not only follow enterprise, but will lead.

The North American Bee Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention in Chicago, on the 11th, 12th and 13th of October. The meeting will be held at the Louisiana hotel, corner Seventy-First and Seipp avenue. Comfortable accommodations, and at reasonable prices, have been secured by the committee having this matter in charge. We urge all to attend that can, as this bids fair to be the largest and most interesting meeting of bee keepers ever held in the United States.

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See description of Typewriter on another page.

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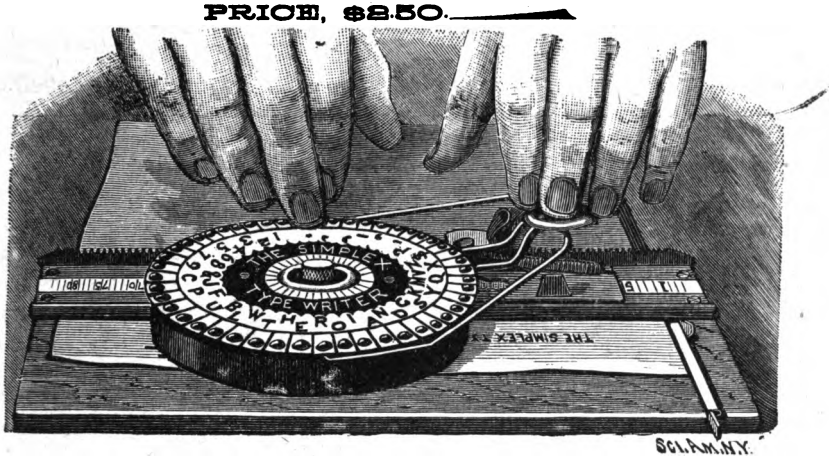

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The first thousand nearly gone in the short time of one year.

What Others Think of this Book.

Leahy M'f'g. Co.: Gentlemen: We should be glad to help you out with the book. It is one of the nicest jobs of printing we have seen. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewistown, Ill., Feb. 29, '92

A book for beginners is something often called for. Mr. J. W. Rouse, of Mexico, Mo., has written a book of fifty-two pages, called "The Amateur Bee Keeper," that is designed to satisfy just this demand. It tells very briefly and clearly just those things that a beginner would like to know. It is well illustrated, and well printed by R. B. Leahy, of Higginsville, Mo.—*Bee Keepers' Review.*

Price of Amateur Bee Keeper, postpaid, 25c; "Progressive Bee Keeper," monthly, one year, 50c. We will club both for 60c. If it not convenient to get a money order, you can send one and two cent stamps. Address orders to

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A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

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Send for Sample and after a trial you will use no other.

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Price of the book, 50 cents; the REVIEW one year, and the book, for $1.25; or the REVIEW from July (when the Experiment-Apiary reports began), to the end of the year, and the book, for only 75 cents. Stamps taken, either U. S. or Canadian.

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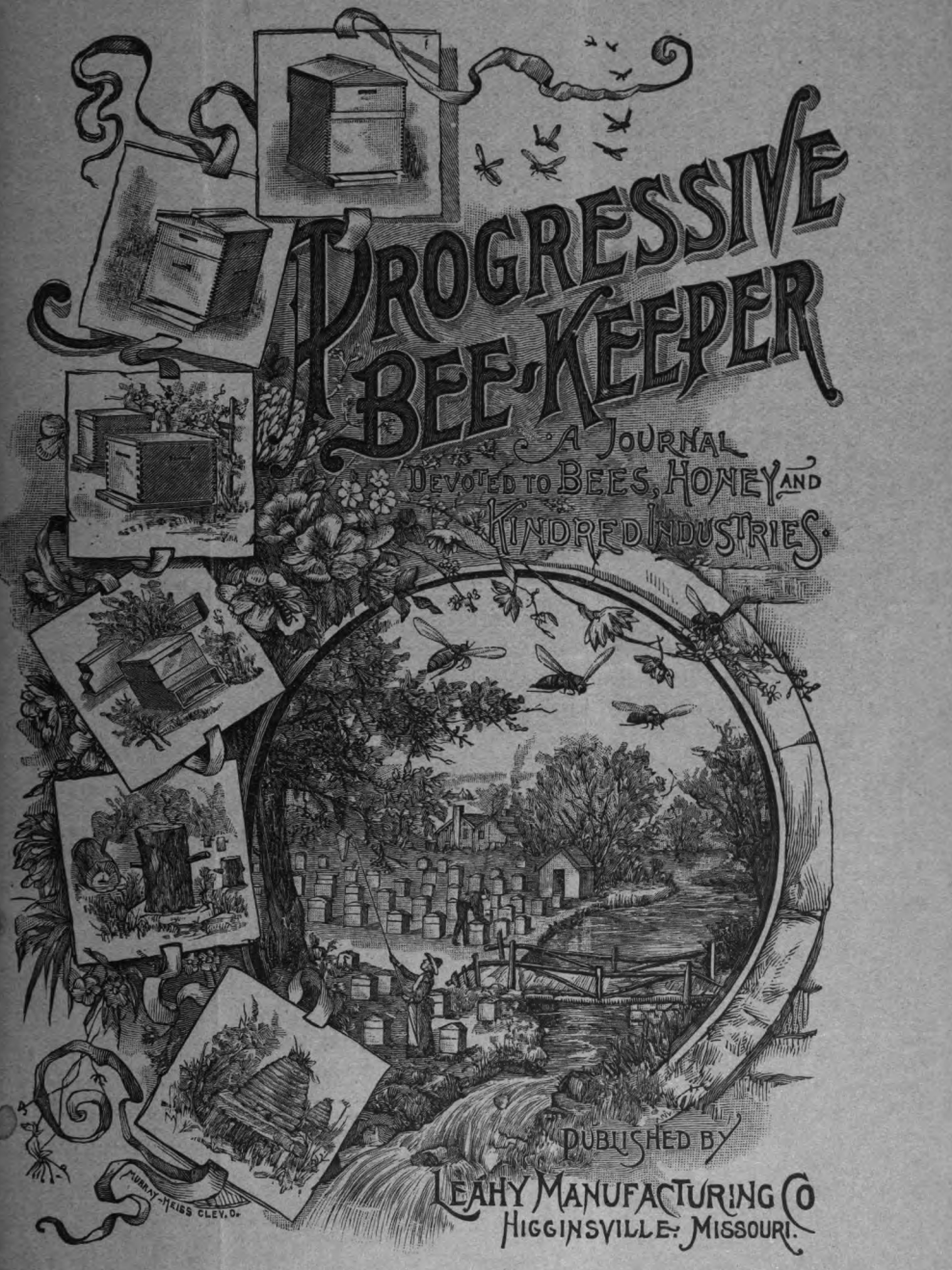

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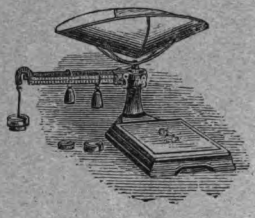

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1894.

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ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS,

Manufacturers of

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Will Pay

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Not excelled by any in the country, have proved to be the best honey gatherers, and excel in other good qualities. Do not fail to see descriptive circular before ordering elsewhere. Queens ready to ship promptly from March to November, Circular and price-list free.

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Price of such Queens, $1 each.

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THE SIMPLEX TYPEWRITER.

We have for a long time been trying to obtain some useful article—an article that every man, woman and child could make use of with pleasure and profit to themselves; and yet one that we could offer for a club of ten subscribers for the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER. We believe we have found such an article in the Simplex Typewriter. This Typewriter seems to be a whirlwind within itself. To see it is but to fall in love with it; and there is nothing that we know of that a parent could purchase that would afford their children more delight and benefit than one of these little wonders. The Simplex Typewriter Company informs us that they have sold 300,000 of these Typewriters in the first ten months of their manufacture, and we do not wonder at this. when we consider the price and the excellence of this machine. Although our first shipment was very large, it is about exhausted, and we are compelled to make an order of another hundred.

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this typewriter, to fill a page of this journal, (one of which is from that veteran bee keeper, Mr. E. T. Flanagan, of Illinois), but for want of space. we omit publishing them. See description of typewriter elsewhere in these columns.

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The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 4. HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JANUARY 1, 1894. NO. 1

1893-1894.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

I STAND by the grave of the old year,
And look down the aisles of the New;
The poor fellow died in the cold here—
The old year so loyal and true.
The new year lies fair-faced before me,
The winds hail his advent with glee;
Yet I look at the gray cloudlets o'er me,
And think of the year '93.

It was brightened with beautiful visions,
And gladdened with memories dear,
And marked with some noble decisons,
As to how we should live the new year.
But I saw him evanish forever,
And the snow heaped his coffin-lid o'er;
He has gone, to return to us never—
But welcome to you, '94.

Your face is as welcome as summer,
Fair summer with song birds, and bees
And ravishing charms for each comer,
Who rests 'neath her leaf-covered trees.
You'll bring them all back to us smiling—
The leaf, and the bird, and the bee,
But back from the shore of the ages before
Returns not the year '93.

Goodbye to the old year. Its sorrow
And sadness has faded away;
Let's forget in the hopes of tomorrow,
The clouds and the griefs of today.
Then welcome, oh, snowy-caped new year,
More welcome than bright years of yore,
Most gladly I smile to see you here—
Thou happy, sweet-faced '94.

Higginsville, Mo., December 15, 1893.

NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY.

BY S. E. MILLER.

WHAT can bee keepers do in winter? Why they can make repairs on the house, barn and chicken house, prepare firewood for next season's use, take the axe, maul and wedge, and knock out the posts that he will need in repairing the fences early in the spring, and straighten up things generally. Yes, if he runs a farm along with the apiary. (as I believe many bee keepers do), he can grub out that piece of scrubby timber and make the land yield something more valuable. Or he might purchase an incubator and raise chicks, as we are now do—trying to do, but as our first hatch was not an entire success, we will not boast any just yet. I believe all of the above mentioned are profitable, even if one does not see the money coming in from the improvement made on the farm.

Some of the "Stinger's" stings seem well directed and penetrating, while others fall wide of the mark, and take little or no effect. Don't try to be too funny, Mr. Stinger. I have never yet discovered anything funny about a sting, unless some other fellow was the one stung. Now I suppose I will be stung next. but then you know bee keepers are used to that; so sting away.

The report of R. L. Taylor on feeding back, page 227, December PROGRESSIVE, is valuable to all who contemplate producing comb honey without having a lot of unfinished sections left, over each entrance. Don't fail to read it, and profit by it.

The Editor of Gleanings (one of them) seems to think he should be highly flattered because he and another editor of a bee journal sat near together at the Chicago convention, without making wry faces at one another. Thats right Mr. Editor. You are a good boy.

The Ways and Means committee in prepariug the proposed tariff have not neglected bee keepers. Honey, which under the existing tariff, bears a duty of 20 cents per gallon, is to be reduced to 10 cents per gallon—equal to nearly 1 cent per pound.

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Brother bee keepers, most likely by the time this number of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER reaches you, the year of 1893 will be a thing of the past. Some that were with us at the beginning of the year have been called to their final home. We will have passed through the festivities of the holidays and will be entering into a new year. Let us all try to lead better lives during the coming year than we have in the past. Let us not lose an opportunity to learn more of our chosen pursuit, and to profit by what we have learned in the past poor season. And let us remember that while it has not been what we might have wished for, we should yet be thankful that it is as well with us as it is.

Bluffton, Mo.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

HAPPY New Year to all.

The turning over a new leaf period has arrived. We are ready for it in dead earnest. For the last three years we've been sitting on the top rail watching the clouds go by, and who is there that's not ready to have the leaf turned? But ye editor wants to find work for us all now, and requests each and everyone to offer suggestions, so as to leave no loophole of escape for the disinclined. As no man need be ashamed to take a suggestion, and it hurts no man to impart information, please someone find time to sit down and write him what *he* might be doing. I see he is thinking of turning agriculturist. Good! and all of us might now plan for next season's campaign, and order the necessary supplies, etc. Now maybe that's just what he's up to. Get us all to work that we may spend our hard earned dollars with him.

Profitable employment for those having 75 to 100 colonies. Why, bless you, if there's the right kind of stuff in a man, he usually finds paying work without having the same pointed out to him. But dodging work has become with many a ruling propensity. Not long since we had a caller during a bitter storm just after nightfall. He craved shelter until morning, when he would gladly do anything to repay us. On the arrival of morning we set him to carrying in wood. Jnst think of it—he actually carried in two sticks at a load. Seeing him so weak, we placed before him breakfast, which certainly must have been appetizing, judging from his repeated calls, and as soon as he had completed this latter job, which apparently called forth all his latent energies, he informed us that he would be going on to seek work. I sincerely hope none of the patients for whom you wish us to prescribe, are of this class. All such rank with the incurables, and 'twould be like casting pearls before swine." Above all, never nurse discontent, but spit on your hands and tackle adversity.

"I never like to see a man a rastlin' with the dumps,
Cause in the game of life he does not always catch the trumps:
But I can always cotton to a free and easy cuss
As takes his dose and thanks the Lord it isn't any wuss;
There ain't no use o' kickin' and a swearin' at your luck—
Yer can't correct the trouble more'n you can drown a duck
Remember when beneath the load your sufferin' head is bowed,
That God'll sprinkle sunshine in the tail of every cloud."

Didn't A. I. tell us in December 1st Gleanings, "We ofttimes reap our richest blessings when we undertake some fancied hardship"? Teaching the district school rarely collides with apiarian work, and it is very doubtful if another industry can be found with more school teachers in its ranks. Granting the remuneration is often small, are there not ofttimes other considerations than dollars and cents? Who shall estimate the possibilities of a teacher's influence on a community? It also affords a fine opportunity for polishing up the intellectual being? And pardon me, but is it not too often the case that in grubbing after the "root of all evil," this better part of ourselves is grossly neglected. If not strong enough to take a part in such an active field, why not write for some of the numerous journals? Only don't all commence at once so as to sweep us who are in the field into oblivion. It's like everything else under the sun—commence at the bottom and work upwards. But working upwards—aye, there's the rub, I find: but ringing in my ears I hear:

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

It has always seemed to me a bee keeper should make a first class fruit tree agent. The raising of fruit and rearing of bees seem so readily to coalesce. The study of either necessitates some knowledge of the other. A good bee keeper would be interested in all

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pertaining to perfect and imperfect blossoming and fruiting, thick and thin skinned varieties, etc. He certainly would be capable of imparting intelligent and valuable information never dreamed of by the ordinary agent. He could, and probably would, do grand missionary work in behalf of bee keeping as well as horticulture. Anyway, he who is instrumental in the introduction of fruit in any country, should be considered a public benefactor to not only the present generation, but to all future posterity. If one only possessed natural tact to enable him to become a good salesman, there are a thousand and one labor saving contrivances which need only to be seen to insure a sale, and the need of which is sadly felt in many a home, awaiting the coming of the right man to handle them.

The owning of a few cows that come fresh in the fall will furnish remunerative employment during the long winter. And by having your poultry house comfortable and warm, you might reap a few dollars from your hens. On far too many farms the outbuildings are anything but comfortable, and even the house where mother and little ones have to put in their time, is sadly in want of repair, and the ordinary comforts which make life worth living.

Reader, if any of this strikes you, where could you spend your time more profitably than in correcting this state of things? Then the fences need overhauling, re-setting, etc.; but supposing you are in the beginning of life, and have no home to look after—then employ your winter months in getting one. If without means, there are many places where you can lease timber land, build a log house, and with your own hands hew out a home which the rich might well envy. Only throw your spirit in it, and half the battle is won. The labor of love is no task. That the world at large honors and respects all all such noble efforts was clearly demonstrated by the exhibits at the World's Fair. On every hand could be seen the old fashioned log cabin, from the diminutive model to the largest size. The pioneer cabin, in front of which stood the devices once used for obtaining clothing from flax. The New England home, where you could see a spinning wheel three hundred years old, and get you a good old fashioned dinner for 25 cents. The "old time store," built in double style, with porch or entrance between either room, a half-story above, and a porch for the loungers in front. Here you could step in and buy anything you wished, from a fine-toothed comb to a harrow. So go in young man and woman, and carve out a home in the same manner your forefathers did.

One of the greatest curses of today is that the young folks think they should start just where their parents left off. Have the courage to think and act for yourselves, but not in such ways as to be of use only to yourselves. Interchange of thought and interchange of service—without these, human society and civilizing progress are not long possible.

In timber countries there is no lack of winter work. The clearing of the land and converting the raw material into rails, posts, cord wood, railroad ties, telegraph and hoop poles. I once knew a *woman* who shaved telegraph poles as fast as her husband could fell and deliver the same to the railroad, and this in addition to her household duties.

Many of the most honored and stalwart men of our country have begun life in the woods, and made their first start swinging the axe. Does their lowly origin in the least dim the lustre of their fame? No; rather is the brilliancy enhanced.

One of Missouri's wealthy and influential citizens, of my acquaintance, delights in telling of the days when he

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and his brother were rail splitters, and the lady of the house was disposed to snub them on that account. Suffice to say, they and the lady have long since reversed positions.

Mayhap some are so situated that they could, to advantage, pack and deal in ice. I have in mind some who have amassed fortunes in this business, whose beginnings were as insignificant as you can imagine.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

Some bee keepers sell and deliver direct to the consumer, the packing and delivering occupying a greater portion of the winter. They have their regular customers the same as the milkman, and in addition to honey, carry butter, eggs, and other farm products, which they buy of farmers, making regular trips to gather the same. See? Besides securing profitable employment for themselves, they are a blessing to both producer and consumer; and thus all things work together for the common good of all. Verily, "he that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor."

If you possess inventive genius, you might pattern after that heartless dad who rigged up a funny monkey that danced when a big crank was turned, and put it upstairs in the barn for his boy. The crank turned hard, but the boy kept the monkey dancing pretty much of the time, until he found out that the crank was connected with the grindstone and "pop" was sharpening everything on the place.

Do you live on the farm? Then there is no end to winter work. Have you warmly blanketed the roses, asparagus, rhubarb, raspberries, etc., with a liberal coating of manure? Just at this time not a few farmers are driving their stock miles each day for water when a few days work last winter constructing ponds would have insured them water all the year round. On a farm in this vicinity there stands the tower and remains of a wind pump, which is so out of repair as to refuse longer to do its duty. The owner has considerable stock; and four children, two girls and two boys, ranging from 8 to 14 years of age, pump by hand from that same iron pump all the water that stock gets. If any of you have tried such work, you know their task. There is only a half barrel tub for all the stock to drink from; and the way that thirsty stock crowds around that tub and those defenseless children, makes one's blood boil with indignation at the reckless man who will permit such hap-hazard doings on his place. Not long since, a valuable horse had his eye kicked out by a mule; but the mother of those children was only rejoiced that her little flock escaped the blow. The outlay of a few dollars, and a little labor, would relieve that mother of a terrible strain, enable the stock to have all the water they needed in peace, and the children's time could be more profitably employed, with no risk to limb or life. Excuse this little digression—our lives are made up of little things.

How many bee keepers have been damaged by the fences being out of repair, or have had their poultry stolen, for want of either good houses, or locks on the same. In the winter we can profitably employ ourselves laying out our plan of action for the ensuing year. Many an ingenious contrivance, which will probably be of benefit to us all, will have its birthplace at some winter fireside. We might employ ourselves profitably in looking over our books and comparing notes with other years, and ascertaining if we are advancing, or are like the thin, angular woman who wears a low-necked dress—unable to cover up our deficiencies.

When first I noticed that ye editor wanted us to treat on winter work for this month, I called the attention of my lady assistant to the fact.

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"Goodness gracious!" replied she, "he never wanted you to hunt up work for the women folks, for there's heaps of it always in sight for them—yes, mountains, whose tops are lost in the hazy distance. They never need a monitor to point out their work.

"Man's work is from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done."

is an old adage, but it loses none of its truth with advancing years.

Woman's winter work! Were I to give you a very much curtailed list of the odds and ends, ins and outs of woman's winter work, it would seem one vast conglomeration, and were you to attempt the assortment and classification thereof, I expect you would need to order a front room in some insane asylum, so I spare you. But as to men's winter work, easy enough to tell about, easy enough to understand, with no danger of unbalancing either the weakest or strongest mind, and, withal, seems easy enough for them to do. It consists mainly of sitting around and having a good time, telling yarns, smoking and chewing tobacco." (Here I thought, but I did not say it—oh, no!—the ways of woman are past finding out. She rails against the male sex for chewing ten cent plugs of tobacco and expectorating on the sidewalk, yet she wipes up that same sidewalk with a twenty-five or fifty dollar gown. As I intimated, I was too polite to interrupt her—decidedly so—and she continued):

"Maybe those folks he's hunting work for are on the order of

"Zach Bumstead (who) used to flosserfize
About the ocean and the skies,
And gab and gas from morn till noon
About the other side the moon,
An' 'bout the natur' of the place
Ten miles be-ond the end of space;
And if his wife she'd ask the crank
Ef he wouldn't kinder try to to yank
Hisself outdoors an' git some wood
To make the kitchen fire good,
So she could bake her beans and pies,
He'd say, "I've got to flosserfize."

And then he'd set and flosserfize
About the nature and the size
Of angel's wings, an' think, an' gawp,
An' wonder how they made 'em flop;
He wondered ef yer bored a hole
Right through the yerth, f'um pole to pole,
An' then sh'd trip and stumble through,
The best thing you had oughter do.
He'd calcalate how long a skid
'Twould take to move the sun, he did;
An' if the skid was strong and prime,
It couldn't be moved to supper time.
An' w'en his wife 'ud ask the lout
Ef he couldn't kinder waltz about
An' take a rag and shoo the flies,
He'd say, "I've got to flosserfize.',

But ef his wife sh'd ask the gawk
Ef he wouldn't kinder try to walk
To where she had the table spread,
An' kinder git his stomick fed,
He'd leap for that ar kitchen door,
An' say, "Wy didn't you speak afore?' "

Well, did I ever! If I had only known she was loaded up for me in that kind of style, but I d id not, and she seemed to think as I had asked her for assistance, I was bound to accept such as she had on hand. But just wait until she catches me napping again, will you? I shall certainly try to row my own boat, at least for awhile.

My dear PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, allow me to congratulate you. I see you quoted in some of the very best agricultural journals; in fact, whole articles are reproduced in the same. I also see quite a number, in sending in renewals to agricultural journals, are clubbing with the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, all of which gladdens my heart. May your highest ambitions for '94 be realized.

Naptown, Dreamland.

ROSE HILL NOTES.

BY OBSERVER.

I'LL tell you one test of a good bee paper—it is that you read every word of it, just as soon as it comes to hand, and wish there was more of it. Friends, am I not right?

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Friend Alley says, "Let your bees swarm; they'll do better if you do." Granted; but will he tell us how to run a half-dozen out apiaries, miles apart, all swarming at the same time, and no competent help? No doubt he'll growl out, as he has done on former occasions, "Drone traps, drone traps;" but "honest injun." Friend A., will it work on a large scale? I seriously doubt it.

Friend York, in a recent number of the "Old Reliable," has your humble servant laid away in "Rose Hill Cemetery." Not much, Friend York, if we can help it. We have no special desire to be laid on the shelf just yet—not even in a place with such a beautiful name as Rose Hill.

Don't you think, Friend Miller, of the Star Apiary, that you are just a "leetle mite" hyper-critical asking Observer if the queen fills the cells with eggs or brood? I guarantee you, and everyone else that read that article, understood me perfectly; and is not that the main thing, Bro. M.? Don't strain at gnats and swallow camels.

Bro. Miller, you give yourself away when you want to know what sort of queens Observer has, that so many go through the queen excluders. How? You say you have never had more than two or three to go through. How many colonies did you have? If only twenty-five to forty colonies, the same proportion to 400 is more than I had and more than I like; and enough in my mind to do away with much of the alleged benefits the escapes are said to confer, and I warrant Observer's queens are as large as the average.

Friend Alley brought his guns to bear on Ernest Root in regard to the so-called Golden Carniolans, but Ernest dodged and ducked, and got away again, as usual. How is it going to end anyway? Will Alley capitulate in the end, as he did in regard to the Punics? We'll see.

C. W. Dayton is away off when he says white clover and basswood are so near alike they cannot be told apart (see December PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER). Did he ever see any pure basswood honey? If so, and he cannot tell them apart, he is certainly a poor judge of honey.

Mrs. Atchley, in a recent number of the American Bee Journal, in speaking of a contemplated raid on a lot of wild bees in some live-oak trees, recalls to mind so vividly, my first bee hunt and the cutting of my first bee tree, and not so very many miles either from where Mrs. A. now resides. How I would rejoice, (if they were now as then) to see those glorious rolling prairies, with their millions on millions of wild flowers of every hue, dotted here and there with "motts" of live oak and other timber. The great flocks of wild turkeys along the creek and river bottoms, the great pecan trees loaded with nuts in their season, the thousands of deer and hundreds of wild horses, all of which I have hunted and chased in the days of "Auld Lang Syne"—days never to return. I wish it were in my power to visit Mrs. A., and see how time has changed things down there since the good old days "befoh de wah, sah." Perhaps I shall, sooner than I now anticipate.

Rose Hill, Dec. 25, 1893.

WHAT CAN BEE KEEPERS PROFITABLY DO IN WINTERS?

R. C. AIKIN.

THIS topic is one that cannot be answered directly. Some men are rustlers, full of ideas and devices, ever ready for an emergency, and always find employment. Such need no suggestions, for their

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fertile brains always lead them out of difficulty. But there are those who have not adaptability; such may be benefitted by suggestions.

I have always argued that each family should be very largely self-supporting. W. Z. Hutchinson and others have argued for specialty in business. Specialty is O. K. when one can afford to be a specialist; but the person who is a specialist to such a degree that he or she cannot do but ***the one*** kind of work, is entirely ***too "dependent."*** One may be a specialist to the extent of following the one thing as a pursuit in the main, but should have some other means of getting a living when the ***specialty*** fails. A bank account, or other means of support should always be "on tap" as a ***safe-guard*** when needed.

Just what this side issue must be can only be determined by circumstances and the individual interested.

The question is, "What can we profitably do in winters?" but it is all the same whether we discuss the questions under that head, or under the head of "Remedies for poor seasons," as the Review had it in the December issue, 1891. The former is to be desired as a means of adding to our "account;" the latter as a ***necessity*** if we have no account. So to answer the question for the necessity case, is to answer for the other.

The man who has much stock, with perhaps out apiaries, will have little time to devote to anything else; but such a man is supposed to "lay up" money good years, and rest up and improve his business when poor years give him leisure.

The question then amounts to this: The frugal—who lay by for a "rainy day,"—and the "man of means," need nothing aside from their business to occupy the "winter months;" but the man whose apiaries are not sufficiently large to keep him occupied his entire time, must have something to fill in.

Now in the support of every family is a whole lot of small items of expense. If we keep account of every item, we will find that these little things often make up the larger part of the expense. If we can reduce these items, it means more of our ***summer work*** left in our pocket, or ***saved.***

Many will not keep poultry, cow, pig, or even have a garden. Such may be busy all summer and idle all winter. When idle we spend more than when employed. If we have no cow or poultry, we pay out cash for milk, butter and eggs; and then do not have enough of these to satisfy us; but if we can produce these things in abundance, the cost of living is very much reduced.

A flock of poultry almost invariably pays for their keep and care, when half cared for; a cow ditto. Now I know of no better way to "profitably" employ the leisure of winter, than by caring for some poultry and one or more cows. I say ***caring*** for, not simply keeping. The average kept hen or cow pays ***no*** "profit;" it is the ***well kept*** that pay.

When the bees are resting, i. e., the winter months, is just the season of the year when butter and eggs bring the best prices. So when the bees are "laid by, ***push*** the hen and cow. Two or three dozen hens and one cow should supply all the eggs, milk and butter needed by an average family. Two or three dozen more hens, and another cow, should furnish enough profit to keep the whole lot; thus leaving the product used in the family as clear gain. There will not ***seem*** to be much gain in raising the milk and eggs, for we eat so much of the product; but the fact remains, that while but little cash has been taken in, the consumption of these products has ***lessened the consumption of other things,***

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and so lessened the outlay of cash received for the honey crop. A dollar *saved* is a dollar *earned*. If we can only sell enough butter and eggs to pay for the feed of the cow and hens, we are ahead all we use of their product.

Mr. Editor, I consider these two things the most profitable that can be engaged in by the masses of bee keepers as a winter employment. Some may be situated so they can do some "winter gardening;" some perhaps can occupy their time working up trade and selling out their honey crop.

If you have time in summer to do your *bee work*, including the fitting up of supers and hives, but have not time to care for the cow, poultry and garden: fit up the supers, etc., *in winter*, and have the cow, poultry and garden, and *care for them*. Better have these, and fewer bees, than more bees and *not* these. The vegetables, etc., cannot be purchased for the cost of raising.

During the winter is the time to plan your system of management for the next season. Note wherein you failed the previous season, and study in the light of experience and testimony of others, how to improve—*not change*—your system.

There is much for everyone to do for the bettering of mankind, socially, politically and morally. Pecuniary profit is not the only profit we should strive for. I think more time should be spent socially; visiting and receiving visits, posting up on politics and matters in general. Time spent in these ways, and in doing something to improve the morals of the community, ought to be time "profitably" spent.

While visiting the sick, and looking after morals, etc., you may have some spare time; use this time in making conveniences for the house and business—things you would otherwise have to pay cash for or do without. Whatever you do, *do it well*.

Loveland, Colo.

WHAT BEE KEEPERS CAN DO WINTERS.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

BRO. LEAHY has asked me to say what bee keepers can do winters. This is a practical question. Work with the bees ceases with warm weather. In some localities it ends with the white clover or basswood honey flow, with the exception that the bees must be prepared for winter. Then there is no more work until spring. Real, active work with the bees does not last much more than one-third of the year, and even during this one-third there is constant work only part of the time. Now what shall the bee keeper do the rest of the time?

It is evident that it must be some employment that can be dropped during the busy time of the year with the bees, and one that can be followed during the winter. Of course, a great deal, in fact, almost everything, depends upon the bee keeper and his surroundings. One extensively engaged in the business, with several out apiaries, may use a good share of his time in preparations for another season, in selling his honey, and in study and recreation. His income from the bees would be such, or ought to be such that he would not be compelled to follow any other calling. This class of bee keepers is small, and the object of this article is to try and help those who have only the home apiary and would like to use their spare time to the best advantage.

I know of one man who buys and sells honey during the "slack" time of the year. He keeps a large number of bees, but when the season is over he goes on to the road and sells honey. By this I

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do not mean that he peddles from house to house, although I know of some who have made that very profitable. but he visits dealers and sells his own honey; then he buys of bee keepers and sells to dealers. He keeps track of who has honey and who has not, learns prices, and where there is a good market; in short, makes a business of "jobbing" honey. Now this man is fitted for this business, but some other man might not be. Someone else might be fitted for retailing. I have heard Dr. A. B. Mason tell of two men and a woman who made money selling honey at retail in large cities. One man went around with a sample and a map of the city, and took orders, marking on the map where sales were made. The other man helped the woman melt and prepare the honey, and delivered it, from the map which the other man furnished him.

Before going further it may be noticed that there is a difference between a pursuit that may be followed in connection with bee keeping, and one that will furnish work during the winter. For instance, a man may raise winter apples, if he has a farm where the conditions are favorable, and the work of caring for the crop will come after the busy season with bees is over, but it will not furnish employment in the winter. Before coming to Flint, I owned a twenty-acre farm, and had commenced setting it out to apple trees of winter varieties. I intended to plant the whole farm to an orchard. The idea was to utilize the farm in such a way that the work would interfere the least with the bees. There was a creek and some low land upon one side of the farm. This I used as a hog pasture, and the hogs would have been used to eat up the windfalls.

The raising of grapes would interfere very little with bee keeping, but there would be no work from them in the winter. The keeping of a dairy and making a specialty of winter butter, would furnish work in the winter, and not interfere with bee keeping. I attended a dairymen's convention last winter that I might furnish a report of the proceedings for the Country Gentleman, and as I saw how many nice points there were in profitably making gilt edge butter and getting a gilt edge price for it, I really felt that I should like to make butter.

The time was when a man might rig up a foot power saw, or one run by horse power, or he might have a small engine, and make hives and section boxes during the winter to sell in the summer to his neighbors, but, except in a few instances, this is no longer profitable, as the larger factories make these things so much more cheaply than the small manufacturer possibly can do it. A man can sometimes add to his income by dealing in supplies, and making hives, shipping cases and the like. There is a bee keeper in this town who deals in supplies, furnishing the local bee keepers with their sections, foundation, etc., and making their hives, and his trade has reached as high as $1,300 a year. He also buys honey and ships it to commission men.

If one has the qualifications, teaching district school in the winter, or having several classes in writing, or singing, one each night in the week at school houses, combines very well with bee keeping, and furnishes work in the winter.

Of course, not very large wages can be made at it, but cutting stove-wood is something that can be worked at to advantage in the winter. When I was in my "teens" I cut and sold many a cord of wood, and you may smile if you like, but I enjoyed it, and would enjoy it now. With a good sharp axe, well "hung," there is pleasure in chopping, in learning how to strike to the best advantage, in seeing the blade sink into the yielding timber and the chips fly. And then the exercise—what an appetite it gives one for dinner. Then

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there are some other things. I do love the woods, to enjoy the soft yet fresh color of the bark on the trees, the moss on the trunks, the swaying branches outlined against the blue sky, the rustling of the beech and oak leaves still clinging to the branches—yes, and that fragrant, "woodsy" smell that comes from the carpet of fallen leaves. If I could earn as much money as at any other work, I would as soon chop wood from now until next spring, as do any kind of work with which I am acquainted.

Canvassing, going from house to house and soliciting orders for some useful or ornamental article, then delivering it later, is an employment that works with bee keeping to a T. It can be dropped at any time, and taken up again with no loss. From the time that I was 18, until I was 27, this was my principal employment, and I presume I might write quite an instructive article on "How to Canvass." I always treated everyone politely, and did not try to force myself or my wares upon them, and, with very few exceptions, I was treated with politeness. The reason why "agents" are so generally disliked is because, foolishly, they are offensively persistent in their efforts to induce people to patronize them. I never urged a person to purchase; in fact, I doubt if I ever asked one to buy. I simply showed what I had for sale, said that I was taking orders for it, explained its beauties or usefulness, and allowed my listener to buy or not, as he or she saw fit. If the answer decision was against me, that ended the matter. If a man is asked to buy as soon as an article is shown, he will almost invariably say "no," and having said no, he will not change it to "yes," even if he does change his mind. Canvassing is a good school, in which there is an opportunity and a need for studying human nature, and for keeping the wits at work. To illustrate: I one day started out soliciting subscribers for some paper, the great inducement to subscription being the choice of one of three large pictures mounted on canvas. I worked all day without getting an order. At almost every house I heard this: "I have more pictures now than I know what to do with. Most of them are not yet framed, and I am going to frame what I have before I get any more." Here was an idea; why not sell picture frames? The next day I went to Flint and secured an assortment of moldings, cut into pieces about four inches long, fastened them to a strip of stout cloth so that they could be rolled into a bundle, and then started out over the same route, and offered to "frame those pictures." Some of the ladies smiled to see me take them at their word so soon, but this put them in good humor, and I came home at night with orders for $14.00 worth of frames, sold at a profit of forty per cent. I worked a week taking orders, and secured about $75.00 worth. I then took the orders to Flint, and while the frames were being made, I went out in another direction and took another lot of orders; then while these frames were being made, I delivered the first lot. I worked at this for three years, and averaged $2.00 a day, clear of all expenses. In the summer I traveled in the country—in the winter I visited the villages that I could reach by railroad. I worked two years selling sewing machines and knitting machines. I think I should like selling fruit trees, but I have never tried it. There are enough things to sell, and each must judge for himself as to what is best adapted to himself and his surroundings.

There are many bee keepers of experience who might earn fair wages in the winter by writing articles on bee keeping for agricultural papers. All practical bee keepers who read the agricultural papers know that much of the bee matter is of very poor quality.

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It is furnished by men who have had more experience in writing than in bee keeping. If men of experience would write more generally for the agricultural press, they would do themselves, the pursuit, and the public, a benefit. They need not write "boom" articles that will induce everybody to rush into the business, but give such instructions as will lead the farmer bee keepers to use better hives and methods, and put their honey on the market in good shape, and sell it for a fair price, instead of giving it away to the detriment of themselves and others. The public could be informed in regard to the healthfulness, deliciousness, and medicinal properties of honey: that bees do not sting except near their hives; and how troubles from them may be avoided at candy stands and when canning fruit in the fall, etc. More attention is being paid to apiculture than formerly, and many agricultural journals have a bee department, while others would start one if their attention was called to the matter in the right way. Perhaps some would be deterred from attempting anything of this sort from a lack of education. Many articles in agricultural journals are from people who have scanty book knowledge, and the editors are accustomed to put such matter in readable shape. I don't expect that everybody can write for the press, any more than everyone will try to make a living cutting firewood, but I do know that there are many bee keepers who might earn good wages writing bee keeping articles for the agricultural press, if they would only give it a trial. I do not mean that all one has to do is to send an article to any agricultural journal and it will be at once accepted and paid for, but if what is written is worth anything, and the one who offers it will continue to try one paper after another, he will eventually find a mar ket for his wares. My first writing on apicultural topics was for our local, weekly paper. I wrote a series of fifteen or twenty articles, and tried to make them interesting to the general public. I received no pay except a little advertising space, whereby I was enabled to sell a few hives, but I made a firm friend of the editor, and gained a little experience and confidence. By the way, the articles were published by the same paper that now does my press work. I little thought in those days that I should sometime stand in the press room of the office and see the forms glide backward and forward, printing a bee journal of my own. My next writing was for Gleanings I remember that I received $3.00 for the first six articles sent. Then I sent six more and received $10.00. Then I began sending articles to the agricultural journals, asking them if they would be pleased to have me continue to send articles and what remuneration I might expect if the articles proved acceptable. The Country Gentleman was the first paper to accept my contributions. How well I remember the letter that came, saying that they would be glad to have me send in articles on bee keeping, and that I would receive three dollars per column for all that proved acceptable. If I should now send an article to the Century and receive $150.00, I doubt if my joy would be so great. Since then I presume that the Country Gentleman has paid me more than $1,000 for correspondence. I have also earned considerable writing for other journals, but I do not write for them now as I did, simply because I have so much writing to do for my own journal.

I beg pardon for talking so much about myself, in what may seem like an egotistical way, but it seemed as though I could best help my brother bee keepers by telling what I had successfully done during the leisure months of our beloved pursuit.

Flint, Mich.

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DIFFERENT PURSUITS THAT CAN PROFITABLY BE CONNECTED WITH BEE KEEPING.

J. W. ROUSE.

IT is sometimes a puzzle to many to know what to do in connection with bee keeping, or to fill in the time when not occupied with the bees, for while a very profitable return may be gained by keeping a large apiary, or good results obtained even with a small number of bees, still there is a large portion of time that might be profitably employed doing something else.

Again, bees sometimes fail to produce a crop of honey, so that one depending on their product for a livelihood may need something, or some other employment, for a remuneration to tide them over a failure in the honey crop. I have no panacea or king cure all to offer in every case, but wish to throw out a few suggestions that might become useful and profitable to some that may need it.

Small fruit culture might be combined with bee keeping, as a great deal of the work the small fruits need would come in in such time as the bees would not require it. If the gathering of this fruit should come in when the bees require attention, one could easily secure help to gather the fruit. As a profit of from $200 to $600 per acre may be obtained from this source, one may find it very advantageous to grow small fruits if they can secure a market for them.

Then, others might rather have apples or other larger fruits, and have them come in in the fall after the work with the bees has ceased. Almost all persons may find this a profitable business, if they have sufficient room to get out a lot of trees of such varieties as will make merchantable fruit, for unless one should be in close proximity to where a large amount of merchantable apples were produced, one might find some difficulty in disposing of the crop, as buyers would hardly come for a few, when they would go a long way to get a large quantity. This has been a great difficulty in many instances, that one does not produce enough to pay. A crop of apples may bring from one to two hundred dollars, or more, per acre, and one having an apple, peach or pear orchard, may still have small fruits between the trees, and also find room to keep the bees.

In my tour over Missouri this winter with the State Board of Agriculture in their Farmers' Institute meetings, I found two persons who were already engaged in combining fruit culture with the bee business, and many more who expected to do so. One of these persons told me that he had thirty-two acres of ground, and forty acres of it in fruit, and then had four acres left for a pasture, besides plenty of room for the bees, and nothing crowded either. He might even keep some poultry on the same thirty-two acres, and still not have been crowded.

It is a shame to our western people and country that there is not enough fruit produced here for our own consumption. We have to send back east to get our supplies in canned goods, that are produced on land that costs from two to four times what it does here in the west. We could produce and can the fruit here if we would just go to work at it.

The poultry business might be found very profitable to combine with bee keeping, It is a business which, for many years at least, it is impossible to overdo. In 1872 the United States imported 6,000,000 dozen eggs, and in 1882 13,000,000 dozen. While other commodities may be produced in such quantities as to run the price down, the fact remains that the more poultry and eggs that are produced—especially here in the west—the higher goes the price, as the more in quantity produced, the better inducement there is to prepare

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for shipping them by dealers in poultry.

A bushel of corn, or its equivalent, (I do not recommend feeding much corn, only to fatten), with what forage they usually get, will keep a hen for one year, and should produce twelve dozen eggs; so that three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce one pound of eggs, while it takes five and one-third pounds of corn to produce one pound of pork. So one bushel of corn, or, rather, its equivalent in other and better feed, if fed to a hen for eggs, and the eggs sold at 12½c per dozen, will bring $1.40; while if fed to hogs, and the hogs sold at 5c per pound, would bring $0.52.

There may be large profits in hatching early chicks in the winter months. with incubators—as it is the early bird that catches the worm, so it is the early chicks that bring the highest market price.

There are many other pursuits that may be employed profitably, and we would very strongly advise all persons to do considerable head-work—that is study up their needs and circumstances and, whatever they undertake, to go at it intelligently, for while one may work very hard, they may make poor success; while another may not work so hard with their hands, but by working with both head and hands they may succeed well.

Mexico, Mo.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT TEN FRAME HIVES, WINTERING BEES, ETC.

MARION MILLER.

I NOTICE some of the correspondents of the PROGRESSIVE are in favor of the ten-frame Langstroth hive.

Now I wish to give my testimony in favor of the ten frame hive. I have used both the ten and eight frame for the last ten years, and I must say that my bees come through the winter in better condition in the ten frame hives, and that without division boards, than those that were wintered in eight frames, in the same yard, with the same kind of stores, and both sizes of hives protected from the cold weather in the same way.

The way that I account for the good wintering qualities of the ten frame Langstroth hives in my apiary, is the fact that the colonies are considerably larger than in the eight frame, and those in the larger hives generally have an abundance of good winter stores, while the small hives are generally light in stores.

When it comes to the honey harvest, I can get more surplus honey, either comb or extracted, out of the ten frame hive, than I can out of the eight frame, from the fact that the ten frame has more honey gatherers.

Now I am writing from my locality, and the ten frame hive suits the locality here; while the eight frame might be better suited to some other locality. Where one is always about sure of a fall honey crop of heartsease or buckwheat, the eight frame hive may do well, but here we are never sure of a crop of fall honey, so that one's colonies must have a hive large enough to lay up part of their winter stores during the white clover harvest, or else the colonies must be furnished with stores from some other source, which means sugar syrup. While I prefer syrup made from granulated sugar, to winter bees on, it is not best to let people see us using sugar syrup, because there are always, in every community, people who are very quick to circulate damaging reports, especially if they just don't like that bee keeper.

I have just discovered something better than the Hill device for putting over the brood frames when preparing the bees for winter, and that is just to take one or two old wooden separators,

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bow them up in the middle, and stick the ends down on the inside of the hive, at both sides, between the sides of the hive and the outside combs. If you don't want so much space above the frames, just cut your separators a little shorter. If two are used in each hive, and placed about one inch apart, it leaves the nicest place for the swarm to cluster that you ever saw, It beats all devices, sticks or corn-cobs that are usually laid over brood frames when preparing bees to winter out of doors.

Le Claire, Iowa.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

BY MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

WINTER is here with us in good shape. The bees have been confined to their hives since November 9th, with not much prospect for them to have another flight. We got them housed in the shed and cave nice and dry, and live in hopes.

During the stormy winter days and long evenings, I enjoy looking over the big pile of books and papers which have accumulated during the busy months of summer, when a hasty glance through them was perhaps all I could find time for.

During the first winter of my bee keeping experience, what would I not have given for such a pile of information to feast on. (Can we not save our papers, and when we are done with them, give them to someone less fortunate, who may learn much from their pages?) But I was obliged to first learn where there was such a thing as a bee paper published, and then was not much better off, as I had no money to subscribe for one. The agricultural papers which came to our home, were eagerly searched for advertisements of any kind concerning bees, and finally the name of a dealer in bee keepers' supplies opened the door from darkness into light. But it did not come very fast—every stray beam had so much darkness around it that progress was necessarily slow. To one familiar with all the mysteries of the hive, the ignorance and blunders of the uninitiated are often quite amusing; but to the beginner who does not know worker comb from drone comb, or sealed brood from sealed honey, and has never seen a queen or queen cell, it is quite a serious matter To learn all these things, I applied myself as soon as warm weather made it possible to handle the bees.

I managed to raise enough money to subscribe for one journal devoted to bees before the end of the year, but not in time to help me much through the summer.

I got lots of stings and learned many things from my little teachers; lost one swarm, caught two; then lost one for want of a queen—it being a second swarm I suppose—and finally in the fall found something was wrong with one of the old swarms. The hive soon became full of moths. Determined to be rid of the moths, I cut out the comb, and burned the whole business. This hive, too, was queenless, and had I only known enough to put in a frame of eggs or young brood from one of the other hives, I might have saved both of the swarms I lost.

At the close of the season I had just as many bees as when I started—two swarms—and this year a little honey, perhaps ten pounds. I knew what brood was, had found the difference in drone and worker comb, and made the discovery of a queen cell; but that unseen majesty, the queen, was still a stranger to me. During the season I got a smoker and had learned much by its use, but must confess I was still a little afraid of the bees unless I was well protected by veil and gloves.

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The gloves I first used were of wool, and the way the bees did use to fight them makes me smile sometimes when I think of it now. Any woolly material appears to excite them, and if you wish to get along peaceably, wear something else beside woollen clothing when working with bees. I find something light colored generally best. A light, loose jacket to put on if my dress is thin, and a pair of long gloves or mittens, (mine are home made, white, and have a rubber around the top to hold them around the sleeve so the bees can't crawl up my arms,) with a piece of mosquito net for a veil, over my hat or bonnet, make up the necessary regalia.

Of course the smoker and a woman's ever ready weapon, the butcher knife, to pry loose frames, etc., go along.

Millard, Neb.

OUR LETTER BOX.

YOU say, what shall be the next special topic for the PROGRESSIVE? I for one, say let it be on Comb Foundation for brood nest and for the sections. Does it pay to use foundation? If so, what grades are the best suited for surplus and for the brood nests.

I for one, say it pays and a big profit at that. This summer I put 150 empty sections in as many different caps and left them there until a part of my hives was three tiers high, and out of the 150 I got forty finished sections, thereby losing 110 pounds of honey. If I had had foundation in all sections, I would undoubtedly have had them all completed.

Shall we use full sheets of foundation in brood nests, and sections or starters only?

I am satisfied that it pays to use full sheets instead of starters, but then am I not wrong. I don't know. Who does?

Who makes a success in producing comb honey without using foundation? If anyone does, I would be pleased to know how it is accomplished. Some claim to do so, but I cannot.

It's an old saying that bees won't go to the upper story while there is comb to build below, but you can put me on record as saying that is another one of the mistaken notions about bees, as I have had them storing honey in the cap, and have empty space in the brood nest, by the use and non-use of foundation, with queen below doing her duty.

I will give my experience for the past two seasons in the above before long.

Now, Mr. Editor, get a hustle on yourself, and give us something good about the use of comb foundation, as I have a great deal to learn, and I am not alone in the boat.

Seigert, Ind. E. W. MOORE.

Friend Moore.—As you have suggested it, we will make the March number of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER a special number for the discussion of Full Sheets vs. Starters, and anything else about foundation that our friends wish to touch upon.

The PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER for November and December have been received, and read with much interest. The journal is all that its name implies, and some that are older (I will not say wiser), might do well to imitate, thereby advancing the cause and interest of bee keepers.

You may enter my name as a subscriber for the PROGRESSIVE. I shall send in an order for some supplies next month.

I enclose an article published in our local papers in September. If worthy a place in your columns and of any advantage to both industries, you are at liberty to use it.

With many kind wishes for the success of your business, I am truly yours,

H. C. FINNEY.

Council Grove, Kas.

Thanks, Friend F., for your kind words. The article referred to is entitled, "The Honey Bee and Horticul-

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ture." It will appear in the February number.

I should have reported bee keeping in the "Kingdom of Callaway" ere now, but we apiarists are in such a deplorable condition as to have nothing to report. That many colonies will never again see the return of sweet, vernal spring is an indisputable fact—all for want of stores. I have fed mine and fixed them up for the winter. Now dear friends, please don't neglect your pets. A dollar's worth of white sugar will feed them through the winter if properly protected.

The PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER propounds the query, "Who will prepare a bill for our next legislature, providing an experimental station for apiculture?" Well, we are making an effort for the nomination of Prof. S. P. Beaver for that office. He is a practical farmer, apiarist, school teacher, and president of the farmers' county alliance; and if we are successful, we shall answer the above query.

To beginners I would say, protect your bees from cold by packing them with straw around the outside of hive, by using a box at least six inches larger each way than the hive. But by all means take care of them—they will pay you some day as in days of yore.

Fulton, Mo. D. R. PHILLIPS.

I would have written before, but the outlook for a crop of honey was so unfavorable I thought best to wait and see what the fall would do for us. I am sorry to say it is no better. This is the second year in succession we have made a complete failure. I have eight colonies; do not keep bees for a profit. I like to work with them, but such seasons as the past are discouraging. Our city has a population of 8,000. I live in town, but those living on the edge or out a mile or two, have had no better luck. We winter our bees outdoors without loss. We pack the top of hive in old rags or chaff pillows and reduce the entrance to about an inch. They come out all right in spring.

There are several parties around town who keep bees, some as high as 150 colonies. They have made quite a success of bee keeping in the past. I have been quite successful, making as high as 75 to 100 pounds to the colony. There has been little swarming this or last year. I had none. Some parties round town had a few. Any information you may desire in reference to the bee business. I will gladly send you.

JOHN HAYDEN.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Nov. 30, 1893.

The fall flow of honey was very good in this vicinity, causing the bees to swarm as late as the 6th of September. I hived a fine swarm on that date, on empty combs, and they stored plenty of honey to winter on. I extracted as high as fifty pounds per colony of fall honey, and the bees are in prime condition for winter.

Is it a fact that late hatched bees will not winter well, or is it theory. I have some that were hatched in October and November from one of Doolittle's extra select tested queens. They look like lumps of gold, and I shall watch them closely and see how they winter. I am inclined to think it is theory, but am not positive. Will wait and see how they do. My brightest bees are the best workers, and so says my neighbor Vines. The brighter the bees, the better they work. A. L. BEDFORD.

Dougherty, I. T.

The above is a very good testimonial for Bro. Doolittle. Friend Bedford. late bees, or bees hatched late in the season, always winter the best.

Will you please tell me how and what to feed my bees on this winter, should it be necessary for me to feed them, as they did not swarm until late. I am

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afraid the young colony will not be able to live on what honey they have made. Will you please give me a little information as to what would be best to do with them this winter, as I am a very inexperienced hand with bees; but am very anxious to bring them through the winter. J. M. MACKEY.

De Graff, Kan., Nov. 25, 1893.

Friend M.—In reply to your letter will say that if your bees have not enough stores to winter on, they ought to be fed now until they have at least twenty-five pounds to winter on. Granulated sugar makes a good syrup for this purpose. Use two parts sugar and one part water; bring to a boil, and it is ready for use. In this climate bees should not be fed syrup in winter. A better way to do is to give them some frames with sealed honey.

The PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER came to hand in due time, and I candidly must say that I was much pleased with its get-up, and after looking over its pages I was greatly surprised to see the strides the editor is making in getting up a first class journal—a journal second to none. It surely is progressive. I admire your way of allowing all to be heard in its pages, and being partial to none. You also have a skilled hand in administering medicine to those that are sick and needing care, in the way of formic acid (stings) when needed. JOHN CONSER.

Sedalia, Mo.

Enclosed you will find 75c, for which send me an untested Italian queen bee. I lost one of the queens I got from you in introducing. She was released all right, and I thought safe until yesterday, when I examined and found no queen and no brood. I gave them a frame containing eggs to see if they start queen cells.

I like the way you sell queens, simply tested and untested. If one has Italian bees, I can't see why there should be so much difference in the queens. The other three queens I purchased of you are laying and all right. The bees of one are hatching—five banded fellows. If I had purchased this queen of A. I. Root, she would have cost me $2.50 instead of $1.50. Many thanks for prompt and fair dealing. H. C. LOGGINS.

Howth Station, Tex.

Your card and sample copies received, and you can see what interest I have taken. I started this spring with not one colony of bees—now I have ten.

I will give you the fruits of your sample copies. I have all of mine out, too. There are a great many bee keepers in this county, but the most of them have lost all interest in their bees. I am trying to arouse some of them.

I see in the PROGRESSIVE that you offer a queen as a premium for three subscribers. I want next spring two of your tested queens—one that I can show to my bee keeping friends. I shall do all I can for you. You may send me a few more copies if you can.

Mt. Vernon, Ind. A. E. SMITH.

Friend Smith has sent us about twelve subscribers to the PROGRESSIVE, and to say that we are thankful doesn't half express our gratitude.

TESTIMONIALS.

I received the typewriter the 13th of November, and am very much pleased with it. I will recommend it to all as a first class typewriter. W. F. BISHOP.

Morsey, Mo.

I received goods ordered of you recently, and find them all right. I found places for everything. The Higginsville covers are the thing. I am greatly taken with the telescope hive, as it will be so nice for winter.

Respectfully yours
JOHN A. VANDEVENDER.

Lexington, Ill.

Your book and letter received and I am well pleased with the book, "Ama-

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teur Bee Keeper." Many thanks for sending the PROGRESSIVE. I will try and help along the good work.

Altoga, Ind. ANDREW CROOK.

Please send me another catalogue as I gave mine to a friend, thinking it might lead to the sale of some of your hives. They are the best hives I ever saw, and go together as though they were made for that purpose. J. T. DOTY.

Jamesport, Mo.

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HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JANUARY 1, 1894

A happy New Year to all.

Have you turned over that new leaf?

Now is the time to form good resolutions, and the year of '94 will be a good time to keep them inviolate.

It would not surprise us to hear of a car load of beeswax being shipped from Beeville, Bee county, Texas, from the number of bee trees the Atchleys are cutting.

The Review for December, 1889, discussed, "What will best combine with bee keeping in winter?" A number of correspondents mention dairying as being profitable for winter employment.

The proposed new tariff bill reduces the tax on honey to ten cents per gallon, (old rate, 20 cents). Our extracted honey may have to compete with Cuba, with her nine months out of a year honey flow.

Henry Alley says he has found someone to drop a bomb in the camp. "Rearing queens on a stick." (See January, 1894, Apiculturist). We suppose somebody will give the Doolittle method a raking over.

It has been nearly two years since the name of the Missouri Bee Keeper was changed to PROGRESSIVE, yet we have calls for sample copies of the Missouri Bee Keeper. How long do you suppose those old advertisements will be answered? Here's a point for the amateur advertiser.

We are wintering a number of colonies with two queens to the hive. The object is to have the extra queens next spring and to see if we can get more bees than with a single queen.

The new style Alley queen and drone trap is much better than the old one. A swarm issues through just as if there were nothing there. It is now the best swarm controller of any arrangement we know of.

We have always favored open sided sections, but have never had a super that was satisfactory to use them. We shall try them again with the new scalloped wood separators. We believe this style section better than those with two openings. Only a fair trial will convince us that we are mistaken.

That old veteran, Dr. E. Gallup, is taking a turn at trying to down the light or golden colored bees. We don't consider a man who has been out of the business for years, very good authority. The Dr.'s method of rearing queens, as given in the American Bee Journal, shows that he is not posted on modern methods.

Henry Alley says in the November Apiculturist that bees winter better if the combs are divided and one half put above the other, making a two story hive half the width of the regular hive. We have wintered some small colonies in this way, and know that large ones do better than when they are all in one brood chamber.

We wonder who judged the apiarian department of the St. Louis fair last October. The awards read: "Best colony Italian bees in one frame observatory hive, $10." It would be hard for most people to judge a colony by one frame and adhering bees. We notice there are no exhibits by Missouri bee keepers. The premiums were quite liberal and were captured by Iowa and Illinois parties.

We can boast of our improved implements, but when it comes to getting an extra force of workers to gather the

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harvest, we are not much advanced over the bee keepers of half a century ago. Work to get big early swarms, and we will hear less of the failure of the honey crop. Let's have some good articles on this subject.

Some bee keepers have written us to know how Golden Carniolans differ from Italians as to color, etc. Will say that we have asked several visitors to tell which colonies were the Carniclans, but none could pick them out. The ones we have look like three banded Italians.

The Nebraska Bee Keeper wants to know why so many queens are small and apparently worthless after shipment through the mails. The queens were worthless before they ever were in a shipping cage, Bro. Stilson, that's the reason why. The mails are oiten blamed for the poor quality of queens when it is the breeder's fault.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Famous Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ills., manufacturers of the Champion Incubator and Brooder. This firm is perfectly reliable and honorable, their goods have a world-wide reputation, and as the setting hen is getting to be a thing of the past, farmers and poultry raisers will do well to send for a catalogue, which is mailed free on application.

It has just occurred to us that we have not said very much about our own journal, as is customary with most editors at the winding up of an old year. We notice some of them are making great promises for the future. We have none to make, realizing the fact that our experience is but nine months old, and that

"The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward through the night."

We expect to toil on, and will strive to please, and to give "value received;" and should anyone, after taking our journal a year, think that he has not received his money's worth, we will always stand ready to return the amount received. We do not want something for nothing.

TO OUR PATRONS:

With this number we enter upon our missions of love and peace, good-will and helpfulness for another year. We have abundant reasons for thankfulness for the blessings of heaven, which came to us so lavishingly during the passing days and months of the old year, now buried in the grave of the past. We feel humiliated as we think of the benefactions of high heaven, and our frequent murmurings at the hardness of our lot, and our indifference to the claims of fellow mortals. This is a good time for us to stop in our headlong rush after material and perishing things and look into the face of the future.

The year we are entering on, with its joys and sorrows, its pleasures and miseries, can be made happier to each one by a more diligent attention to duty; a more careful searching after knowledge and a more earnest devotion to truth.

In the good old Book, the Rock of eternal truth, there are some wondrously excellent counsels given, that if heeded how happy we all would be. For instance: "Be kindly affectionate one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another. Be at peace among yourselves, admonish the disorderly, comfort the fainthearted, support the weak, take care that no one return evil for evil." If we could have a community that would govern itself by such principles as the above, what happiness would be ours, and what blessed companionships we have here, as we struggle to be just and honest. We earnestly believe this condition of things is possible where this a willingness of mind.

It is our hope that the pages of this journal, shall, in its monthly visits to the homes of our patrons, bear messages of good will, and counsel that shall smoothe the path for weary feet and drive dull care from aching hearts.

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The Review for 1894.

As the occasion demands, the Special Topic feature, that of bringing together in one issue the latest views of the best men upon some one topic, will be continued. In the Extracted Department will be given the most valuable articles to be found in the other journals. Hasty will continue to give, each month, about three pages of his inimitable "Condensed View of Current Bee Writings." R. L. Taylor will write each month under the head of "Work at Michigan's Experiment Apiary." Next summer, in company with his camera, the editor expects to visit a large number of bee keepers, making extended trips through Canada, the Eastern, Middle and Western States; and the Review will contain Illustrations and descriptions of the bee keepers visited, their homes, families, apiaries, implements, methods, etc. The principal Correspondents are successful, practical men, most of whom have numbered their colonies by the hundred, and sent honey to market by the ton, and who can write from experience, articles containing information of real benefit to honey producers. In short, the Review will strive most earnestly to stand in the Front Rank, to publish advanced ideas, to be interesting, enterprising, wide awake, up with the times, and of such a character that no practical bee keeper can afford to do without it. Price, $1.00 a year. The Review and "Advanced Bee Culture" (a 50-cent book) for $1.25. New subscribers will receive balance of this year free. Three late but different issues of the Review for 10 cents.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

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We have just completed several new and expensive automatic machines that will turn out sections that *in point of quality can not be excelled.* They are sanded and polished on both sides, and are of an absolutely uniform thickness from end to end. Samples and prices in quantities on application. Speak quick if you want to lay in a stock of these fine sections, as our stock of lumber is low.

A. I. ROOT, MEDINA, O. **SECTIONS!**

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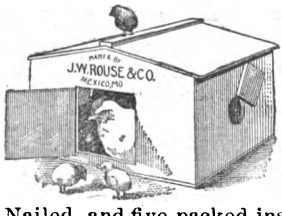

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Nailed, and five packed inside for $3.50.

They ship as box lumber and at a cheap rate.

We are agents for Incubators and Brooders. Send for Circular.

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BEE SUPPLIES

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Everything used in the Apiary. Greatest variety and Largest stock in the West. New catalogue, 70 illustrated pages, free to Bee Keepers.

E. KRETCHMER, RED OAK, IA.

WANTED to Exchange—Section Foundation or Cash for Extracted Honey. Samples exchanged.

C. W. DAYTON, PASADENA, CAL.

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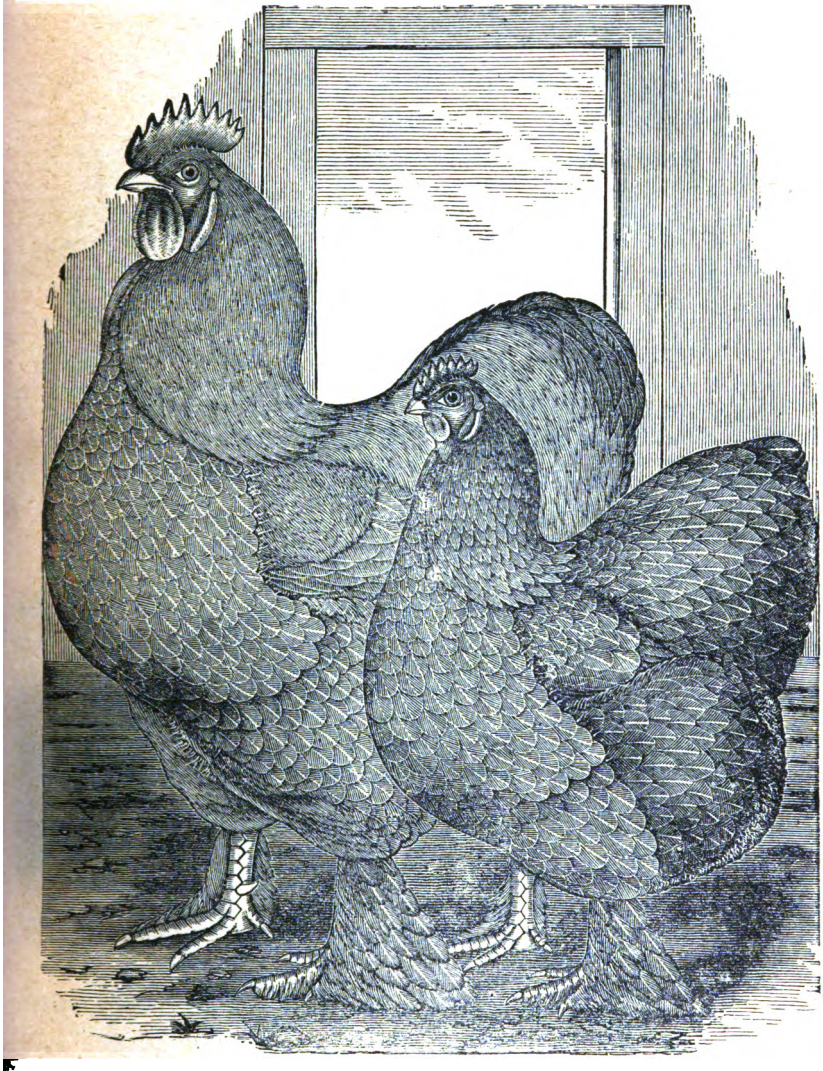
FOR SALE.



300 head Indian Games, Blk. Langshans, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Bronze Turkeys, and Pekin Ducks. I will sell very low to make room.

Write at once for prices, if you want extra good fowls and chicks for little money. Enclose stamp, and address,

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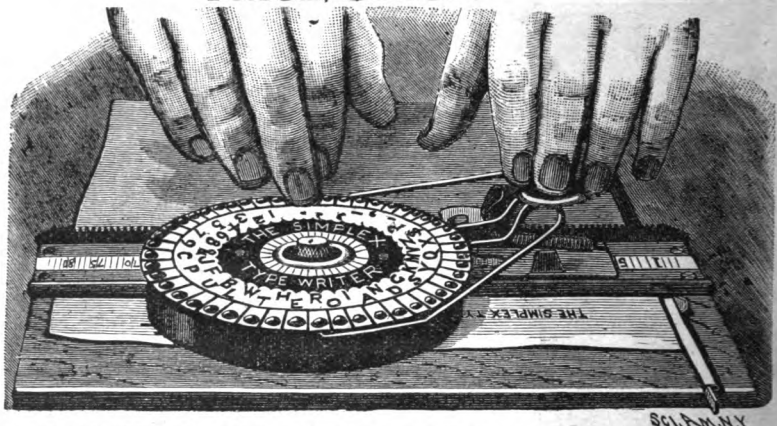

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The "SIMPLEX" is the product of experienced typewriter manufacturers, and is a PRACTICAL TYPEWRITER in every sense of the word, and AS SUCH, WE GUARANTEE IT.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Every man, whatever his business, has need of the "SIMPLEX." LAWYERS find them indispensable. MERCHANTS acknowledge their great value. CLERGYMEN write their sermons with them. AUTHORS their manuscripts. Letters written with the "SIMPLEX" are legible and neat, and at the rate of FORTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The "SIMPLEX" will be hailed with delight by BOYS AND GIRLS. It will improve their spelling, and teach proper punctuation. It will encourage neatness and accuracy. It will print in any colored ink, violet red, green, blue or black. It will PRINT A LINE EIGHT INCHES LONG, and admit any size letter paper. The printing is always in sight. A USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING NOVELTY, AT THE PRICE OF A TOY.

Nothing is of greater importance than correct forms of correspondence. The "SIMPLEX" encourages practice, and practice makes perfect. Writing with this machine will be such jolly fun for your boys and girls that they will write letters by the dozen. This may cost you something for postage stamps, but the improvement in their correspondence will repay you.

FOR THE HOME CIRCLE AND KINDERGARTENS.—Mothers and teachers will at once appreciate the immense assistance afforded by the "SIMPLEX" in teaching children the alphabet. A child can operate the machine WITHOUT INSTRUCTION, and once interested, half the work is done. It prints all the capital letters, all the figures, and the necessary punctuation marks.

EXTRA POINTS,

The alignment of the 'Simplex" is equal to the very highest priced machine.

It is positive in action, and each letter is locked by an automatic movement when ... stroke is made.

It has no ribbon to soil the fingers.

Letters written by it can be copied with a letter press.

The "Simplex' is mounted on a hard-wood base, and put up in a handsome ... bottle of ink, and full instructions for using.

Mr. E. T. Flanagan, of Belleville, Ill., writes: "I received the typewriter one ... You can judge my progress by this letter. It is much better than I expected, and ... tice I think I will be able to write very fast with it."

Price of Machine in plain pine box, $2.50. 25c extra for postage.

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AMERICAN BEE KEEPER until January 1895, for Fifty Cents. Address

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MANUFACTURERS OF BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES,

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BEE SUPPLIES such as Hives, Sections, Foundation, Extractors, and everything else used by a Bee-Keeper. Also Clover Seed, Buckwheat, Bees and Queens. Large wholesale and retail Catalogue free. Immense stock. Address.

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The first thousand nearly gone in the short time of one year.

What Others Think of this Book-

Leahy M'f'g. Co.: Gentlemen: We should be glad to help you out with the book. It is one of the nicest jobs of printing we have seen. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewistown, Ill., Feb. 29, '92

A book for beginners is something often called for. Mr. J. W. Rouse, of Mexico, Mo., has written a book of fifty-two pages, called "The Amateur Bee Keeper," that is designed to satisfy just this demand. It tells very briefly and clearly just those things that a beginner woul like to know. It is well illustrated, and well printed by R. B. Leahy, of Higginsville, Mo.--*Bee Keepers' Review.*

Price of Amateur Bee Keeper, postpaid, 25c; "Progressive Bee Keeper," monthly, one year, 50c. We will club both for 60c. If it not convenient to get a money order, you can send one and two cent stamps. Address orders to

LEAHY M'F'G. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

EGGS FOR HATCHING! *FROM BEST KNOWN STRAINS.*

INDIAN GAMES,
BLACK LANGSHANS,
BUFF AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
LIGHT BRAHMAS, AND
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Hives, Smokers, Sections. Honey Extractors,

Comb Foundation,

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Apiarian Supplies **AT BED ROCK.**

Write for Estimates on Large Quantities.

—QUEEN BEES IN THEIR SEASON.—

Send for my 24-page, "large size" Catalogue. Address,

E. T. FLANAGAN, *Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill.*

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SECTIONS,

Sandpapered and polished on both sides while you wait; but don't wait too long, or you will look like the man herewith shown. Dealers are already laying in a stock, and if you want any, order before the rush We invite comparison of these goods with other makes, and will gladly send you samples for two 2c stamps to pay postage. Our 52-page catalogue, for '94, telling all about these and other goods, free for the asking.

A. I. ROOT, MEDINA, O.

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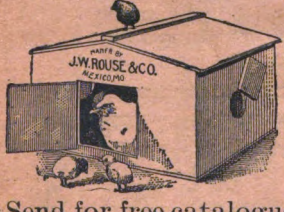
BEES,

Dovetailed Hives, Sections, Crates, Foundation, Smokers,

——VERY CHEAP.

FIVE BANDED QUEENS.



The Model Coop.

RAT, CAT AND VARMINT PROOF.

One nailed and five packed inside, making six in all, $3.50.

They ship as box lumber, and at a reasonable rate.

☞We are agents for Incubators and brooders, and manufacture brooders.

Send for free catalogue or circular, but be sure to state whether it is bees or poultry supplies wanted, or both.

J. W. ROUSE & CO., MEXICO, MO.

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June 1, 1894

fessor of a High school, on seeing a buzz saw, asked a similar question, all in good faith, and they were would-be's, too—would-be smart,

On some occasion when unusually rushed, and, consequently, preoccupied, I find myself answering yes or no, or quoting Dr. Miller, "*I don't know*," without cognizance, whereupon they seem to think they have the laugh on me, when I assure them I don't wish to be close about the matter, and am perfectly willing they shall laugh at least half of the time. I always felt that turn about was fair play.

Quite a discussion has been going on of late concerning eight or ten frame hives. This will be just about as easily determined as the number of colonies to be profitably kept in one apiary.

F. L. Thompson, of Colorado, has an exhaustive article in the American Bee Journal on the kinds of frames now in use, and closes the same with this sentence:

"It does not seem possible to combine all points in one frame."

In another article he says "bee keepers do not want the earth," and thinks it dishonest to demand more than the market price. How can bee keepers expect anything other than to be governed, like the balance of mankind, by general business principles? On what grounds could we honorably think to be considered exceptions?

May 15th Gleanings has a new plan of prevention of swarming, by Edson Hains, of Ohio, which is essentially the same as the queen restrictor method practiced by G. W. Ashworth, and others, of Missouri, and demonstrated by him at the Boonville meeting of the state convention several years since. Hains says:

"My method of preventing swarming consists in placing the entrance of the hive so as to let the bees in at the side of the combs instead of their going on to the ends of them. This enables me to put a queen excluding division board on board back of the first and second combs. Back of the excluding division board I place the remaining eight combs and queen. I then cover them with another piece of zinc excluder, confining the queen and brood to the eight frames. Mr. A. had a cage made of the perforated zinc large enough to hold three or more frames, which hung in the center of the brood nest, and on the enclosed combs he kept the queen."

Manum tells of his chicken water-pot which he proposes to use as a bee feeder. A tin can holding about a gallon, cone-shaped at one end, which is perforated, and inverted in a sort of basin. The beauty of it is, it is hung by means of a ring attached to the one end to a stake, and being just off the ground, the fowls cannot get dirt in the water. How about such an article being a good seller, Bro. L?

"C. J. Gravenhorst, the able editor of Deutsche Illustrierte Bienenzeitung, mentions with evident approval the cordial feeling that prevails among editors of bee journals in this country. He seems to think the writers are all on good terms, but he hasn't noticed how Taylor is going for my scalp."—Dr. Miller in Gleanings.

Is that *all* he has failed to notice, Doctor?

In giving a safe rule for the spreading of brood, Rambler says:

"The surest way is to make haste slowly. If the brood at any time does not fill out to one end of the frames, the reversal of one or two will do away with that evil. When the frames are filled from end to end, and have quite an amount of *hatching* brood, it is then safe to commence to insert empty combs between the brood."

One of his echoes reads thus:

"We remarked awhile ago that one honey producer here produced more honey than the whole state of Vermont. From the scarcity of rain up to the present writing, and the long visages borne by bee keepers, I should not be surprised if one Vermont bee keeper would produce more than the whole state of California."

"It's an ill wind that blows not any good," and perhaps this means better prices for our home products should we secure a crop. The watchman as yet proclaims, "All's well."

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Many had May swarms from th[illegible] custs, and are ready for June's w[illegible] May they have plenty of it, for are not three years long enough rest? For our part, we are beginning to faintly realize the truth of "a little more sleep, a little more slumber, so doth poverty steal on like an armed man," and who has any use for armed men, unless, perchance it is girls in their teens? It seems natural for them to prefer men with at least two arms. Had I several pairs, I could find employment for all for the next few weeks, with no assistance from any of the young ladies either. In fact, I am much in the same situation as the old Pennsylvania farmer, who said he would like to see "them industrial sojers," but as he couldn't get help, he was trying to do the work of three men himself. The worst luck I wish any of you is that before the expiration of the month, you, too, may have to fall into line.

Naptown, Dreamland.

ROSE HILL NOTES.

BY OBSERVER.

NINETY-TWO degrees in the shade one day. Next day snow, sleet, ice, frost. "Vat a countrie and vat a beoples." But it's rough on the bees, is it not? Yes, and on their master, too.

Everything must have a beginning, and every act a motive. Who really started this adulteration business about Heddon anyway? Like to know, you know.

In his last article (May 15th Gleanings) Heddon says a great injustice was done the party that was lately convicted and fined in Cleveland, Ohio, on the testimony of the chemist employed in the case, and intimates very plainly that if he were the party so aggrieved, he would make the parties to the transaction smoke for it; and he is right, too. But will he in his own case *practice* what others *preach*, and forget and forgive? We hope so, for example's sake, especially we that know somewhat in regard to his stand on religious beliefs and professions.

Glad to see the fair, manly stand the PROGRESSIVE has taken in the matter from the start. "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

And now comes Mr. H's son, and makes solemn oath in regard to the honey in controversy. Good! We always believed Mr. Heddon to be too busy a man, too conscientious a man, too honorable a man, and too manly a man, to have anything to do with the dirty practice of adulteration. And now we know it. What will his enemies say now?

"Hold all innocent until proven guilty;" that is law and justice. "Down on Heddon before he has a chance;" that is prejudice and injustice. Which side would you rather be on?

"Heddon on the brain," "Too much Heddon in these notes"? Well, now, my friend, would you object to it, if you were the "under dog in the fight"? Say?

Someone in a late number of the PROGRESSIVE said that he believed the whole Heddon business was a "put-up job?" Looks like it now, doesn't it?

Rambler intimates that Dr. Miller might give us some HAY instead of so much STRAW. Correct.

A good many writers have been pitching into "Melbee" in regard to his selling extracted honey at 20 to 24 cents per pound. That's all right. "Melbee" is well able to take care of himself, but the question we want to ask is: Have any of those that have been "down on" "Melbee," ever bought or

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ate any of his 24c honey? Personally, we would rather have for our own personal use, one pound of "Melbee's" honey than twenty pounds of the best extracted honey taken as it comes in the Chicago market. Do you want to know the secret? Well, "Melbee" *mixes his honey.* With what? Did you ever hear the story of the celebrated painter who when he was asked how he mixed his colors so as to produce such wonderful effects, replied, "With brains, sir." That's the way Melbee mixes his honey so as to sell at the price he does, and yet keep his customers.

J. C. Robinson has in the past used a caustic pen and rubbed many a sore spot, but M. M. Baldridge is now on his trail, has thrown down the gauntlet, and issued his "defi" in the interest of correct apicultural history. We happen to know M. M. B. quite intimately, and know him to be an extremely well posted man and a correct, reliable writer, and warn Friend J. C. R. to steer exceedingly straight, or he will strike a snag and go to the bottom.

We never did like the Higginsville Cover to the eight and ten-frame hives, as first made. It would warp in spite of fate, and bricks and stones. But with the latest improvements, it is indeed a desirable cover, a "double daisy" as it were.

Did you ever send to the "most noted breeder in the world," for one of his best, most choice, warranted, selected, double tested, never-mind-the-price queens—in fact, "A queen of high degree, of noble mien and royal ancestrie," and then lay awake o'nights devising a certain, sure, never-fail, infallible way of introducing her, and at the critical moment let her slip through your fingers and depart for parts unknown, never, no, never more to return? Say, did you? Well, if you've "been there," you can in a slight degree appreciate our present feeling. We've been kicking ourselves all around the apiary ever since, and trying to find a hole small enough to crawl into. We feel even worse than Dr. Miller did when he let seven fine colonies starve to death. That's what's the matter with Observer.

Rose Hill.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

EDITOR HUTCHINSON of the Review, proposes to make his paper so interesting that it will be read by all members of the family, as well as the one individual interested in bees. If one individual in the family is intensely interested in any subject, bees or otherwise, is not the whole family liable to be infected to a greater or less degree with the same interest?

Rambler speaks of Mrs. Atchley, as the only lady contributor to the Review for the year of '93. That may partly account for the fact that the Review is such a favorite with the bachelors, Rambler, Hasty, etc. If the rest of us who are not bachelors didnt want to read it too, it might be re-christened the bachelors' bee paper.

J. B. Hanks, in PROGRESSIVE for May, preaches a whole sermon in one sentence when he says: "Each blow one strikes in his own behalf helps to mould the universe." A. I. Root in "Ourselves and our Neighbors" in Gleanings for May 1st; speaks of neglected duties as opportunities lost when he says "Can it be true that, if the inmates of our jails and penitentiaries had had proper training when they were young, that they too might have been noble examples of Christian character and brilliant intellect?."

A writer in American Bee Journal, gives the novel method of disinfecting hives where foul brood has been by

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painting them with coal oil and burning it off.

Fruit trees commenced to bloom here about April 26th, something I do not think has happened very often before, as they generally do not blossom till sometime in May, often not till about the 20th. We had no rainy weather during the time they were in blossom, but high winds most of the time rendering it difficult for the bees to do much work. Nevertheless they managed to get considerable honey and are still working on some kind of apple blooms in the sections and top stores of the doubled up colonies. Bees are just about one month ahead of time in building up this year and will probably be early in swarming: then if clover does well we will be all ready for it.

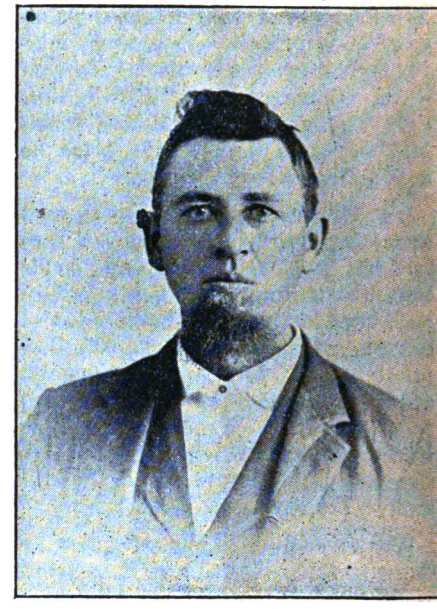
By close observation one learns the peculiar characters of different strains of bees and by careful study can make them do about as desired. For example, my best bees to build up early in spring are of the Alley strain, so I work them for all they are worth then. But as hot weather approaches they are liable to get cross so I would just as soon put all their extra force in to help the colonies of southern strain (Mrs. Atchley and Quigley's, both being very gentle) they are at their best then to work on clover, and so on through all the season using each colony as near as possible in its peculiar season. For each one has its seasons. The ones that do best at one season are not the ones that do best at some other, at least this has been my experience.

Those having several hundred colonies can not have the intimate acquaintance with individual colonies that enables the small bee-keeper to experiment with this one and that one, still the same general characteristics that enables the one to judge of the condition of colonies will hold good for the other. And it is judicious care and attention to details that ensures success and makes the difference between well filled honey crates and empty sections.

Millard, Neb.

PAINTING.

J. W. ROUSE.



WHILE I fully believe in painting hives and many other things, still there are some things that I do not believe should be painted at all, but just taken as they are.

I received a friendly letter from a noted bee keeper in the far east, stating that I had "spoken highly" of the five-banded bees in the May number of the PROGRESSIVE, and he wanted to know if I was a breeder of them, and if so he would take what I had to say of them with a little salt. I wrote him that what I had said of the five-banded bees was strictly true in my experience, and he need not take that with any salt unless he liked it best that way. Now while I positively am not aim-

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ing any thrust at him at all, still his words have set me in a train of thought. Why is it that we can take many of our friends who know us (I speak collectively) personally, and are perfectly willing to take our word in everything until we have something to sell, when we speak of that there seems that a certain allowance should and must be made of what we may say. I know that where one is especially interested, many are tempted and some do paint up and flower off their wares, but that is no reason why all do that way or should be so classed. If one gives me their experience, if I have confidence in the person I take it for granted they are telling the truth, for unless I have good reason to think otherwise, I judge them by myself, and have that "charity that thinketh no evil."

I saw a statement of a certain brother bee keeper with whom I am slightly acquainted, and from what I know of him, I think him truthful. In speaking of comb foundation, he expressed his belief of a great deal of painting on comb foundation, and that mostly by dealers, in saying that it took twenty pounds of honey to make one of wax, and this is done in order to push the sale of comb foundation. I know of no dealer that I think for one moment would make this statement, if not true, in order to push the sale of foundation.

I was greatly pleased to see a noted bee keeper reply to this first friend's statement, and show that tests had been made many years ago, as to how much honey it took to make one pound of wax, before foundation was ever thought of. Now I do not believe it will always take twenty pounds of honey to make one of wax, but in some instances it may, while in some other instances it may not take one-half of that amount.

I know the idea prevails with a few that dealers are the most interested in bee keepers' associations, and attend them mostly to advertise their wares. Now I do not think that I am of a suspicious nature, but I will make this statement: In most all, if not all cases, where anyone attends a bee keepers' convention, especially if it is costing anything to attend, is from a selfish motive. I do not know whether that expresses my idea fully or not, but this is my idea: I do not believe anyone would go to a convention, especially if it cost them something, if they did not expect to be more than fully benefitted by going to the convention. I know the social features are greatly appreciated, and should be, but I think persons who go for that reason only are very scarce.

It seems to me that an experiment station is of a very great benefit to those who may learn of the experiments made, for I consider it much less expense for one man, or set of men to make experiments than to let a whole country or nation work out the experiments themselves, and so it is with most supply dealers. They test and find what is good, and then if they recommend them, why should they be looked on with suspicion? It is true that dealers sometimes have supplies to sell which they may not especially recommend or use themselves, but because there is a demand for these goods. While some would get along without using many things sold by dealers, called "traps," still there are very many who use these "traps," and think they are a great help to them. Then, different localities and circumstances have something to do many times in the use of things.

Now, friends, let us exercise a great deal of that "charity that thinketh no evil," and not be so suspicious unless we have the best of reasons for thinking otherwise.

Mexico, Mo.

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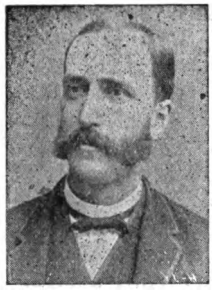
THE TRAFFIC IN BEES BY THE POUND.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.



THE traffic in bees by the pound was welcomed as a boon to bee-culture, but the present indications are that it "was not what it seemed." In looking over the advertisements in the bee-journals I scarcely see "bees by the pound" offered for sale. I doubt if the traffic proved profitable to either party—especially to the buyer. The difficulty is just this: The bees and brood ought not to be separated. The case is fomething like that of a man and wife, better results are secured when both work together. A colony robbed of three pounds of bees early in the season has received its death blow so far as its usefulness in honey production is concerned that year, unless it might be from a fall harvest. The bees must be sent early in the season, or the man who buys them stands no show whatever of getting any great return for his money. He must also have as many as three pounds, or there is no hope of his securing any surplus from the colony thus started. The removal of those bees from their original home was a serious check to brood-rearing in that home, and the home to which they were transferred contained no brood until it was started, and even then there would be no hatching bees, for three long weeks, at the end of which time the old bees will be greatly reduced in numbers. The result is that the colony thus started is not in fair shape to do good work until the early, or white, honey harvest is past and gone.

I have had no experience in selling bees by the pound, but I have had some in buying, and I think it has been more favorable than it is in the majority of cases, judging by the reports that I have seen in the journals. I one year bought 78 pounds of bees. They were in 25 boxes, so there were a trifle more than three pounds to each lot. They were sent from Tennessee about the middle of May and came in fine condition. Some of the cages contained scarcely a dead bee, while in some of them the bees had built pieces of comb as large as my hand, stored some of the liquified food in the cells, and even persuaded the queen to lay in some of them. This I call the perfection of shipment, and I fear it is not always reached. In each box was also a queen. Twenty-five hives were prepared by filling them with empty comb, and placing a comb of brood in the center of each hive, the brood being taken from other colonies that I had. The bottom to a box was carefully removed, and then the box set upon the top of the hive over the frames, pieces of boards being placed around the box, so that all of the bees must pass down through the hive and take their first flight from the entrance. It was a short job to thus prepare them, and soon the air was filled with the roar of millions of tiny wings. I was jubilant. I had bought the bees at a reasonable price, I think at about forty-five cents a pound, and they had cost me, delivered, not much more than fifty-five cents a pound. Well, I cannot say that I really lost money by the operation, as the colonies were good ones when fall came, and some of them stored a little surplus honey, but not enough to meet my rosy expectations. Colonies that I had wintered, those that were quite moderate in strength, not possessing nearly so many bees as the "pound" colonies, but *having their combs well-filled with brood*, stored three times the sur-

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plus of the best of the "pound" colonies. It is the sealed brood of May that, here in the North, furnishes the workers to gather in the white clover honey crop, and bees, even if there are three pounds of them, put into a hive in May do not have *time* to rear brood for the harvest that opens in June. In the instance that I have been relating, by the time that brood began to hatch, brood that was reared by the bees that were bought, the bees had dwindled away fearfully, and, had it not been for the frame of brood given each colony at the time of releasing the bees, I do not know how they would have come out.

If a man loses his bees in winter and has a lot of empty combs, it may pay him to buy bees by the pound to put upon the combs, and thus save them from destruction, but I honestly believe that it would really be more profitable to buy full colonies of bees, brood, combs, and all, and pay express upon them, than to buy bees by the pound.

Of course, all of the bees that are sold by the pound are not old bees, but a good share of them are, and they do not stand the confinement and journey very well. A few days of hard work after the journey and they are gone.

Right in this line let me say that I greatly admired the plan of shipping bees, full colonies or nuclei, that was given in the Review, about two years ago, by Mr. Nebel, of High Hill, Mo. He does what I presume a novice would think unfair. A day or two before shipping a colony, it is prepared for shipment, and then moved to a new location, a nucleus being started upon the old stand, thus utilizing the old bees. If the shipment is long, most of those old bees would be dead before the destination is reached, and to thus keep them at home is a benefit to *both parties!* I mention this simply to show that old bees do not bear shipment very well, which is one reason why sending bees by the pound has not been the success that it was hoped it would be.

Flint, Mich.

WIDE FRAMES, vs. CRATES.

C. W. DAYTON.

PERHAPS the greatest fault of the wide frame is the sagging of the bottom bar because of the weight of the honey upon it. Honey in wide frames is not sustained by attachment to the top bar as in extracting combs, but the sections are loose so that the whole weight which is greater than the weight of brood or extracting combs rests upon the bottom bar. It was possible to use a tin or wood support in brood or extracting frames, but, in a wide frame of sections there was no room for it;—where the support was most needed it was impossible to use it. The brood frames are 9⅛ inches deep outside in order to leave the ⅜ bee-space around them when hanging in the hive. Because two standard sections are 8¼ inches deep this measurement must necessarily take off an eight of an inch more from the thickness of the top or bottom bar of a wide frame than from a brood frame of ⅜ material. Then again, there must be allowed a small amount of play in the wide frames around the sections or they could not go in. For these reasons wide frame material has been not more than ¼ inch thick. The sag of the thin material gave the bees a chance to plug in propolis so that not only the sections became solid and required scraping but the wide frames needed cleaning before they were fit to use again.

One fault of supers or section holders is that the whole tops or bottoms or both of the clean wood of the sections is exposed to the travel of the bees and their attachment of burr combs. Then,

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in scraping, besides the labor, it takes great care to avoid uncapping a cell now and then. One cell is not much but the nearer perfection the combs are the plainer the flaw shows up. The nearer perfect the combs the more need to have the wood clean and smooth. When the bees leave a cell uncapped it is safe, but a cell opened by a knife drips and the honey not only soils the other sections but usually gets out of the case to attract flies and dust. A perfect working wide frame protects every outside surface of the section so that no scraping is necessary. If the surfaces do not approach closely enough to exclude heaps of glue and wax, and stay so, why, it is good reason for their abandonment for something better. The best use of wide frames is not to accommodate but to protect sections while in the hives. Crates accommodate but do not protect. The sun shining in at a window on a crate of "white" sections is an injury. Fancy products go to those who eat what they can buy and who buy what they can see, without questions, to whom the scars of propolis and burr combs are no better indication than of the dirty shop in which they may have been manufactured. A small line of glue in the honey harvest is largely white wax and an object of admiration, but the scars which remain after removal of much glue are the reverse. Much glue and wax on sections will interfere with packing in shipping cases ; a small amount is no hinderence to their going in and helps to hold them steady when shifted about.

The bees will carry honey above more readily without than with a honey board. Also more readily with ⅞ top bars than with ⅞ inch top bars to the brood frames. These cannot be tested to ascertain to a certainty. One bee keeper might make one appear as the best and another the other and this through faulty construction or mismanagement of the less successful fixture.

But the philosophy is the same. A high chimney increases draft but the opposite is the fact in the storage of honey for from or near by the brood combs.

One reason crates and supers gained prestige was because of the difficulties encountered by the improper use of wide frames. Being mainly used in the lower story and carrying two rows of sections the upper row was filled tolerably well while the lower row was a poor job, if the queen did not invade them with brood. It requires more storage room than is convenient or practicable at the side and when crates were placed on the top of the hive the wide frames were shut in the brood chamber away from examination, so that after being filled they were spoiled by bee travel.

Another advantage for the crates. The spacious covers, as earliest used, for winter packing and protecting the "boxes" were already on hand. "Tiering up" was an unheard of operation, a cap full of two-pound boxes being quite enough for the strongest colonies.

In the Harbison hive, (so called) which held sway so long here in California, the brood combs were about one foot square, the sole object of invention being brood rearing with room for winter stores above. Yet, this hive came extensively and unquestionedly into use for the production of comb honey while its inventor and all who used it freely admit that the Langstroth shape of frame was far ahead. Harbison, like Barnum in the show business, was leader and his large amount of capital invested in it was too great to advise a change. Not only in honey but in the sale of colonies and hives a loss would have been materially felt.

The question comes to mind as to which should receive the most attention, methods and fixtures to obtain

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honey or the same to promote brood rearing. It would have been no hindrance to the propagation of brood if the L frame had been ¼ inch longer, but the advantage gained for the wide frame would have been great by the possibility of a divisional upright bar. But, even then, under the weight of 8 full sections there would have been sag in both top and bottom bars of the frame and the only way out to "dry land" is to cut from the disproportionate length of the frames and hive 4¼ inches. Then adopt ⅞ of an inch, the true unit of measurement, for bee spaces and thickness of frame material, and the 4¼x4¼ standard section, the true merit of measurment for hives and our hives will come out 9¼x13¼ inches outside measure. Put in 10 brood frames and make the width of the hive equal to the other dimension and it is 14¼ inches square inside. Thus we have economy itself and the force in its most compact form. Force, like heat from a stove, rises, right up into the surplus apartments where we can control and utilize it but it is a bad predicament to be in, to want the force and not be able to get it.

Ten combs in a hive means eight containing brood. Eight combs in six with brood in, and in case of a 17 inch frame, a little patch in the center and a space for waste of force on both ends.

This sized wide frame, constructed of ⅞ material will sustain six full sections with the least sag, and a set of seven half-depth wide frames with following board and wedges is the most convenient to handle and produce the straightest combs and cleanest sections in the shortest space of time of any arrangement which I have seen.

When full depth upper stories are used to obtain extracted honey too much room is given and too much removed at once. When the upper part is all sealed and ready for removal the lower part is still being worked upon and contains the bulk of the bees. With the half depth stories, (which is the same as for sections) the finished part may be removed with escapes without interruption of work upon the lower half. Escapes will work better because of less bees to go through them and less inclination of the bees to stay with sealed than unsealed combs.

In doing without excluders one precaution is necessary, namely: Where ten combs are used in the brood chamber use eight above, in which case the extractor combs after uncapping will still remain too thick for brood. When nine combs are above uncapping makes them exactly right for brood, and seven above are liable to have intervening combs built between; they are clumsy and too thick for most extractors. The use of escapes allows more time to watch the progress of work in the hives. If a queen gets above before the combs have been built out thick, she may be shaken out before the entrance and she will rarely go above the second time.

Florence, Cal.

SOME MISTAKES CORRECTED.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN

SINCE the publication in Gleanings and the American Bee Journal of Mr. Heddon's reply about adulteration, some misunderstanding has resulted. As the misconception concerns myself and the National Bee-Keepers' Union (of which I am General Manager), I desire to put the matters in question in their proper light, as well as to correct some mistakes.

In the former matter Mr. Heddon's statement was as follows:

"When at the World's Fair last fall I called on Thos. G. Newman, Manager of the Bee-Keepers' Union. While there he showed me two bottles of honey said to be adulterated, and taken from one of my cans.....These two samples never came from any apiary,

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and I afterwards gained some evidence that they were sent to Manager Newman by W. D. Soper, of Jackson, Mich." etc,

Some readers received the impression that I gave him the information—not noticing the words: "I afterwards gained some evidence that they were sent," etc.

As I have had no correspondence of any kind with Mr. Soper for several years, and received no honey (either pure or adulterated) from him at any time, I could not have given Mr. Heddon any such impression. I therefore wrote to him inquiring if he intended such an interpretation. He replied thus :

"No, sir. I haven't said a word about you in connection with Mr. Soper! Not a word! Read again what I did say in Gleanings," etc. ....."I received my impression that W. D. Soher sent you the samples from an anonymous letter from the eastern part of this State, mailed on a railroad train, and printed with red ink. I never could get the least idea who sent it."

This indisputably settles that matter, and I will pass to the next point. The American Bee Journal, on page 520, copied from the Review these words :

"Take the case of Mr. Heddon for instance. The Union did not consider that there was sufficient evidence to convict," etc.

The editor of the American Bee Journal commented on this statement thus :

"As to the Union not considering the evidence sufficient to convict, we may say that was when the Union had only Prof. Wiley's analysis a year or so ago. Since then we believe the Union has not taken cognizance of the evidence obtained in the last few months—the analysis of 'Willard's honey,' for instance. It would seem that the case is a great deal stronger now than it was a year ago."

With due deference, I must say that I cannot see wherein the case is stronger now than it was a year ago. Certainly the analysis of the "Willard honey" is no more reliable than that made by the United States chemist, Prof. Wiley, who stands at the head of the profession! To show that it is in reality weaker, I have only to state that the same chemist analyzed the "Jankovsky honey" and pronounced it adulterated with sugar, when another equally good chemist made an analysis of the same honey and pronounced it pure! This is but confusion worse confounded! To rely upon such evidence in court, to convict, would be extremely hazardous!

As General Manager of the Union I placed all the facts before the Advisory Board, asking for instructions how to proceed in the case and received replies from every member. Nearly every one cautioned me not to undertake to prosecute the case unless I felt reasonably sure that the evidence was sufficient to convict.

This correspondence was then submitted to the President, and his advice requested. Without betraying any confidence between the executive officers, I think I may say that the legal advice given by President Taylor was sound ; I fully concurred in his recommendation, and carried it out. It is in my possession in writing (as well as the correspondence with the Advisory Board), and if necessary to defend the Union, consent can no doubt be obtained to publish it. As these are private consultations between executive officers, the communications must so remain unless permission is given for publicity. Until then the General Manager will shoulder all the blame which unwise enthusiasts may wish to load on the Union for non-action in the matter.

Since then no application has been made to the Union to prosecute Mr. Heddon—except that he has himself very strongly urged the Union to prosecute him in order to prove his innocence—a thing not contemplated by the constitution, and one which would in all probability not be sanctioned by its members. At least, before such an

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innovation is made, I think every member should have an opportunity to express his or her opiniou by vote.

It matters not how sure some may feel that the evidence was sufficient, even though circumstantial. The law takes a cold view of the matter, and demands *absolute proof*. It is not a question of guilt or innocence with the Union, but merely the sufficiency of the evidence to convict.

Had the accused, or his employes or confederates, been seen in the act of sophistication—had the adulterating material been found on his premises, or anywhere in his possession—had the product been obtained and sealed up on his premises, and remained intact until produced in court and submitted to experts—then it would have been different. But all these links in evidence were lacking!

The product relied upon for proof had been shipped unsealed, and it was possible that it might have been tampered with in transit, in the warehouse where stored, or on the way in its second shipment, etc. Unquestionably it was a "villainous compound."

As the accused, when shown the samples, positively stated after sampling them: "These samples never came from my apiary"--would not such a statement in court stand, in the absence of positive testimony to the contrary? Would not the Union have lost its case —squandered its money — injured its reputation, and damaged the industry if it had espoused such a weak case?

With positive proof in its possession, the union would have prosecuted the case to the full end of the law, for no condemnation is to strong for a sophisticator of that God-given sweet—honey! No living being has any more right to adulterate than he has to counterfeit "the coin of the realm." All the Union needs is positive evidence to convict.

Chicago, Ill.

GETTING BEES IN SHAPE FOR THE HARVEST.

JOHN N. PATTERSON.

THERE is probably no other one thing in bee keeping that perplexes the apiarist more than to get his bees in shape for the market, and even after he has gotten them in the desired shape, what one is it that has not had his frantic visions more or less dispersed by promiscuous swarming right in the height of the honey flow?

While I think swarming cannot, or at least should not, be entirely prevented, it can be controlled to such an extent that better results can be obtained as regards honey production, than if they had not been allowed to swarm. Every colony should swarm once, but no more, during the season, and if you do not get that colony to swarm at least eight or ten days before the main honey flow begins, that colony should be divided, providing it is strong enough in bees and brood. But if it is not strong enough to swarm, and will be likely to swarm before the flow is over, make one swarm from every two hives by shaking the bees of two such colonies in front of a new hive placed on the stand of one of the old colonies, giving them the queen of best colony thus divided, and take one of the old hives, fill out to completement with combs filled solid with brood selected from the two hives, and thus you have two colonies ready to work in the section when the flow begins. Although some such colonies will not swarm during the season, it is usually best to make sure that they will not, by dividing them as described above.

Now we will take a colony of bees about the first of June. If that colony has built up properly, it should be ready to cast a swarm. Some colonies will be ready to cast a swarm before

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this time, but I would try and prevent them from doing so if possible. It usually can be done by setting the hive on a super or two, if it is the loose bottom kind. If not, give them a super on top and insert frames of empty combs at intervals of about a week, and giving the frames removed to weak colonies, or use them for starting nuclei. You can manage them this way until the first of June, when you remove the supers and contract the hive to its ordinary capacity, and do everything to encourage swarming in the next ten or twelve days.

Again, there will be colonies that are strong enough to swarm, but for some reason do not. Such should be divided about ten or twelve days before the flow opens Set a new hive on the stand formerly occupied by the old colony, and shake all the bees in front of it. These, with the field bees and the old queen, will make a colony that will work in the sections as well as a natural swarm. Hive the colonies that swarm naturally on frames of foundation, or, if you have them, clean worker combs. Then give the old colonies that have swarmed naturally, or been divided, a young virgin queen, or a cell that you know will hatch inside of twenty-four hours. The idea of this is to prevent second swarming, as the young queen will destroy, as a rule, all queen cells, and thus stop all second swarms. Although it might not come amiss to look into the hive on the second day after you gave them the cells or queen, to see if the cells are all torn down, which they generally will be, but should they not be, you can tear them down yourself.

The idea of having the swarming all done up from eight to twelve days before the flow is this: If they should swarm much before this, the young colony may swarm before the season is over. Again, if they swarm early, they do not seem to work in the sections with the energy of a younger swarm, possibly because they have the brood chamber full of brood, and as they die off rapidly at this time, there are not so many bees to work in the fields, besides requiring a large part of their earnings and force to attend to the brood—thus the reason why the early swarms do not make as good headway in the sections as younger swarms, in my estimation.

Another reason for having the swarming done up about this time is that the colony that cast the swarm would not, if they had swarmed later, have been ready for the sections so soon, and thus would have lost a large part of the flow by not being strong enough in bees to work to advantage in the sections, and not being old enough to make good field bees.

England, Pa.

WORK AT MICHIGAN'S EXPERIMENTAL APIARY.

R. L. TAYLOR, APIARIST.

OUTLINE OF WORK FOR THE COMING YEAR.

"Perhaps he hath great projects in his mind,
Or revels in the joys of calculation."—Byron.

SINCE it has been definitely settled that the apicultural work in connection with the Michigan Experiment Station is to be continued for another year, it will be profitable to begin the consideration of plans to be used in conducting the work. So far as the work already completed is concerned an effort has been made to secure its more general publication by the early issue of a bulletin which it is expected will be ready for distribution by the time this meets the eye of the reader, and it can be obtained by simply asking for it on a postal card directed to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Michigan.

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There are some items of uncompleted work relating principally to the wintering problem which will appear as soon as the results can be definitely known. Owing to a long continued illness during late fall and the beginning of winter they are neither so extended nor so important as I had intended, but there will be an earnest effort to make effectual preparation for useful experiments in this line next winter.

I have been making use of a hygrometer to determine the degree of moisture in my cellar and its readings have been so much of a conundrum that I have sometimes been in doubt as to whether I have as yet succeeded in securing its perfect operation, but I hope by further study to make it worthy of confidence.

What shall the work be for the coming season? I shall here give something of an outline of what I propose, which is, of course, subject to change by authority of the State Board of Agriculture, by the advice of the Committee of the State Bee-Keepers' Association, or on account of reasons that may come to light through communications from those interested in discovering improved methods in apiculture or otherwise.

The first thing contemplated in order of time is an experiment to test the advantage of spring packing. As soon as the bees are out of the cellar and have quieted down so that their strength and condition can be intelligently estimated, two sets of colonies will be selected with all possible care so that when all points as to their condition are considered it cannot be safely said that one set is better than the other, then both sets are to be treated alike except that one is to be thoroughly packed and to remain so until settled summer weather and the other left without any protection but the single-wall hive. If there prove to be marked advantages in packing it will be shown, at the time when the packing is removed, by the greater strength of the colonies both in bees and brood; but the crucial test will be in the cash value of the increase and surplus of all of which an accurate account is to be kept.

Then the matter of feeding during the spring for the purpose of stimulating the production of brood is one upon which there is not a full agreement on the part of the most experienced bee-keepers, and is of sufficient importance to call for as thorough a test as it is possible to make. To do this the same care is to be taken in the selections of two sets of colonies as in the preceeding matter, and, as in that, a careful record of all the results will furnish a criterion that will perhaps enable us to say whether such feeding has any decided advantage.

In connection with these two proposed experiments, if the season is such as to cause considerable swarming, an effort will be made to obtain some light upon the mooted question of the advantage or disadvantage of swarming, *i. e.*, whether a colony which casts a swarm will produce results of greater or less value than it would have done had it passed the season without contracting the swarming fever. I say in connection with the other experiments, because thus the labor of selecting colonies of equal strength can be made to serve both purposes.

Dr. Miller writes me suggesting that I make an experiment to test the comparative advantage of ten frame hives and eight frame hives. Would a two story Heddon hive take the place of a ten frame hive satisfactorily? They are of the same capacity. Such an experiment seems to me a most thankless task for if there is anything I *know* about the production of comb honey, it is that an eight frame hive *in this latitude* is better for the purpose than a ten frame hive, for, as a rule, in the former there will be produced as much, or a little more, profitable brood, less unprofitable brood and eight or ten pounds more section honey, which, in the latter, would go into the brood chamber, while twenty-five per cent. more bees will lounge or labor in the brood chamber of the latter instead of attending to the more profitable business in the supers. This is not all, but it seems to me to be enough. To me, the results of an experiment conducted on any plan which has yet suggested itself to me, would be less satisfactory than is what I already know by direct action of my senses. However, if the Doctor can suggest some feasible

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plan for making an experiment at not too great an expense, the results of which, if rightly conducted, he will guarantee to produce in his mind a settled conviction to which he agrees always to cling, I would gladly agree to make it.

Another point which I think deserves attention is the question so often discussed as to whether a made swarm does as effective work as a natural one. With proper care this is a matter of which I think a very satisfactory solution may be obtained. The made swarms should be taken from colonies which have not contracted the swarming fever and which have queens equal in qualities, as near as may be, with those which the natural swarms possess. A careful record should be kept of the weight of such swarm of either kind as well as of the time of hiving, and they should be put into hives alike in all material respects, at the same time, or if not all at the same time, at least in pairs, one of each sort, so that the aggregate time of honey gathering of each set shall be just equal. The results should then be taken as a pretty accurate indication of the advantage or disadvantage of either course.

Of course, all the experiments of last season should be repeated with such changes of method as experience may intimate will be of advantage.

The non-swarming attachment with any additional improvements can be tested from the very beginning of the honey season before the inception of any desire to swarm.

The hiver also should be given the fullest chance possible consistent with fairness to redeem itself, but in the case of each of these devices the best effort possible should be made to compare the actual value of results with that of the results of the same number of other colonies of equal strength.

In the case of the comparison of the value of starters, foundation and comb in the brood chamber, the same general course should be followed as last year, but more should be made of the results in the brood chamber in the matter of brood and comb building. Perhaps also something more satisfactory may be obtained by a course something like this: Take three swarms and put them together in a large basket, caging the queens, and place the basket in a darkened cellar, then after the swarms have become thoroughly united, divide them again into three equal parts, giving each a queen, and hive each one in one of a set of the three differently prepared hives. Though the three swarms before being united may have been of different values as workers, the thorough amalgamation and the equal division would presumably make them of just the same value.

The subject of foul brood will continue to receive such attention as circumstances will permit. An experiment which I had expected to make last year, but failed to carry out from the circumstances of the season, will be attempted during the coming summer. I refer to the testing of wax from foul broody combs as to its ability to convey the disease to a colony hived upon foundation made from it, without its ever having been brought to a boiling temperature. The wax was rendered in a solar extractor at a temperature never exceeding 180 degrees F., and it will be sheeted and made into foundation without permitting its temperature at any time to go above that point. This foundation will then be used in frames and swarms hived upon it and results carefully noted.

The testing of different sorts of section foundation will again be made a prominent feature of the work this year and on a more extended scale. While in some parts of the work no important change of method is necessary, in others an entire change must be made. For instance, in testing foundations for the purpose of determining what sort the bees prefer as shown by their drawing it out quicker and farther, only two kinds, I think, should be used together alternately, instead of a large number as last year. Then the sections used for this purpose should be much narrower so that the bees will not be tempted to leave one sample on account of the unusual depth which its cells have reached to bring up another having shallow cells. Comparisons also will be attempted of foundations made from the same lot of sheeted wax, but upon different machines, as well as of different weights of the same make.

These are the chief features proposed for the summer's work so far as my plans are yet matured, and my hope is that this statement of my plans may lead bee keepers to make suggestions that will enable me to further improve and extend my operations.—Bee Keepers' Review.

Lapeer, Mich.

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OUR LETTER BOX.

A Helping Hand.

J. T. HIGGINS.

WHILE I was thinking that North west Missouri was needing a bee paper, I received a copy of the PROGRESSIVE. I read the American Bee Journal for '93 and saw very little in it from Missouri, and when I did see an item from our State, always read it with interest. Now if the bee keepers of Missouri will try, they can make the PROGRESSIVE a good paper, and one of great interest to all concerned. There is nothing that I like better than to read the reports from all the bee keepers, especially in our own locality.

The bees have generally wintered well in this locality; the winter being open gave the bees on the summer stands frequent flights. I think the suggestion of J. C. Stewart to have the convention of 1894 at St. Joseph at the time of the annual fair a good one and we look forward to the meeting with interest and pleasure.

Friends, lets use our energy to make the PROGRESSIVE all that we could desire. Mr. Editor, put me down for two years.

Bethany, Mo.

Yes, friends, we will appreciate your assistance. Anyone wishing to subscribe for the PROGRESSIVE for two years, the price will be eighty cents.—Ed.

A Reply to Mr. Dibbern.—The Other Side of the Question.

J. J. YODER.

In the April PROGRESSIVE, page 104, Mr. Dibbern says he would like, as I understand, that the PROGRESSIVE would defer inserting questions for the benefit of the beginners. I do not think it is very friendlike or brotherly. It seems to me he begrudges the oppportunity, which *he* had to have at one time himself. How does the shoe fit, Mr. Dibbern? Furthermore all beginners are not able to buy all the necessary appliances required in an apiary and would you not say keep up with the times? If so, then we beginners should read and learn all the news we can. Besides all this, you are advertising bee keepers' supplies for sale. Now, if I would talk like you, I would say, why don't you keep such trash out of the journals that are printed for the benefit of beginners? Why don't you, with some more such, *if there are any*, join together, and have your printing establishment? Is not such talk ridiculous in the sight of common *sense*?

Chesterville, Ills.

A Good Word for Heddon.

H. C. FINNEY.

Don't you think you could combine the making of berry boxes and crates with your business at a profit? I should think your wood separator machine could be adjusted so that it would cut the box and bottom. I want to say right here that your foundation is very nice; the bees work it so readily. Your improved top bar (Hoffman) I think is an improvement in the right direction.

Thank you for the kind words spoken for Bro. Heddon in the last PROGRESSIVE. Some would do well to read again that passage of scripture, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." There are other adulterations than honey.

Council Grove, Kas.

Friend F:—We have had many inquiries for fruit boxes, but the trouble is we can't get suitable timber here cheap enough to compete with those more favorably located. We may handle them next year; if so we will buy a car load and sell them as cheap as we can afford to. I thank you for your encouragement to do right.—Ed.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

R. B. LEAHY, } Editors.
E. F. QUIGLEY, }

Terms—50 cents a year in advance. Two copies, 80 cents; 5, $1.75; 10, 3.00.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JUNE 1, 1894.

Weather dry, and no honey coming in yet.

Friend Givens, of Lisbon, Texas, reports the arrival of a big new boy at

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his house. We offer our congratulations, and we hope the new heir will make as good a bee keeper as his father.

We notice that the W. T. Falconer Manufacturing Company have employed E. A. Weed, of Cincinati, Ohio, to superintend the manufacture of their foundation. Mr. Weed has a method by which he sheets the wax without melting, and other methods by which he makes very fine foundation. We congratulate the Falconer Company in getting control of this process with Mr. Weed to manage it.

A subscriber writes from Little Britton, Ontario, that he has 250 colonies packed in clamps, of four and eight colonies in a clamp, packed all the year round with five inches of sawdust on the sides and six inches on top. He got 6c for alsike honey and 4½c for buckwheat honey. He gets honey from willow, dandelions, black locust, rock maple, alsike and white clover, basswood and thistle. Maple sugar making came the first of March this year. It usually comes the 21st. The sugar sells for 8c per pound.

On page 160, is an article from W. Z. Hutchinson on the "Traffic in Bees by the pound." Bro. Hutchinson thinks that while it sometimes pays to buy bees by the pound, in most cases it is unprofitable both to the seller and the buyer. This we have always believed to be so, and have never offered bees by the pound, and when having inquiries for them, we have cited the parties to someone who advertised bees that way. Bro. Hutchinson expresses it thus: To rob the bees of their brood, [illegible] to rob the brood of sufficient bees to protect it, is like separating a man from his wife. We would as soon cut off the heat from an incubator full of half hatched eggs, or pull a setting hen off a nest of hatching eggs, as to sell a pound of bees, that are needed in the spring of the year to protect and care for the brood. We believe that when a portion of the bees are sold, the same portion of brood should accompany them and we think it was Oliver Foster that gave away a piece of comb containing brood with every pound of bees sold, although he advertised bees by the pound, he believed that the brood and bees should not be separated.

In the May number of the PROGRESSIVE we accused the editors of Gleanings with not treating Mr. Heddon fair, and advanced argument, the purport of which is this: That if the Roots could use twenty columns of their journal to boom their supply business, four columns to describe an elevator for which bee keepers have no use, and two more columns to describe how Mr. Root, Sr., bounced a book agent, we thought that room should also be given to a brother bee keeper, whom they had virtually accused of adulteration of honey. We did not suppose the Roots would like the course we have taken in this matter. (Every man is your friend until you step on his toes. and we believe our big boot has come in contact with some of Uncle Amos' corns, for he talks back and tells us that they only used eighteen columns, in place of twenty, to boom their business, and that Gleanings is a great big journal, while the PROGRESSIVE used seven columns for the same purpose, and it is a much smaller journal). This is not to the point, but simply dodges the question. The question was whether a publication has the moral right to accuse, and poison the public mind against someone whom they do not like, and then, in place of giving the accused room to reply in his own words, say: "*We must say that we have no more room for further discussion of this matter*"—(Gleanings page 335.) [The Italics are ours]. This is the point, and the smallness of our jour-

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V.5 #1

JANUARY 1, 1895.

Entered at the postoffice, Higginsville, Mo., as second class matter.

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On 10 lines and upwards, 3 times, 5 per cent; 6 times, 15 per cent; 9 times, 25 per cent; 12 times, 35 per cent.

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On 30 lines and upwards, 3 times, 20 per cent: 6 times, 30 per cent; 9 times, 40 per cent; 12 times, 50 per cent.

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We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

The Review	($1.00)	$1 30
Gleanings	1 00	1 30
American Bee Journal	1 00	1 30
Canadian Bee Journal	50	80
Apiculturist	.75	1 05
American Bee Keeper	.50	80
Colman's Rural World	1.00	1.30
Journal of Agriculture	1.00	1.30
Kansas Farmer	1.00	1.30

Bee Books.

No bee keeper can afford to be without a library of bee books A book costing from fifty cents to one dollar is worth many hundreds of dollars to one who would succeed. Every beginner should have a book suitable for beginners, (one that will point out the road), and those more advanced will need something more scientific as a reference book. We will here give the names of such books as we recommend, and will be pleased to furnish you, sending them by mail at the following prices;

The Amateur Bee Keeper, (a gem for beginners), by Prof Rouse, price, 28c.

Advanced Bee Culture,—by W. Z. Hutchinson; price, 50c.

A Year Among the Bees,—by Dr. Miller; price, 50c.

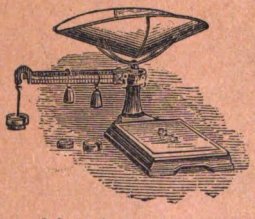
Manual of the Apiary,—By Prof. A. J. Cook; price, 125.

The A, B, C of Bee Culture, by A. I. Root; price, 1 25.

Address,

LEAHY M'F'G. CO.,
Higginsville, Mo.

UNION FAMILY SCALES.



WE HAVE frequent calls for a scale to weigh honey, etc., and we have now made arrangements to supply you with counter scales, with platform and tin scoop, made with steel bearings, brass beam, and nicely finished and ornamented. Will weigh correctly from one half ounce to 240 pounds.

PRICE—Boxed and delivered on cars only $3.50; with double brass beams, $4. Weight of above, boxed ready to ship, about forty pounds.

These Scales can be shipped from here. and we can fill orders promptly, as we have a large stock on hand.

☞26 page Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies sent Free on Application

Leahy M'f'g. Co.

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8 NUMBERS FOR ONLY 10 CENTS!

Yes, we will mail to any **New Name** the last eight numbers of the **American Bee Journal** for 1894 for only ten cents (stamps or silver); or, if you will send us $1.00, we will credit your subscription till Jan. 1, 1896, and **also** mail you **Free** a copy of Newman's "Bees and Honey"—a 160-page bee-book, having over 130 engravings. **Think of it.**—60 copies of the "American Bee Journal" and a 160-page bee-book—all for $1.00! Take the 8 numbers for 10 cents first, if you prefer, and then by Jan. 1, 1895, send in the remaining 90 cents, and we will mail you the book and the "Bee Journal" for 1895. The 8 numbers can be ordered any time during November and December. Single sample copy free.

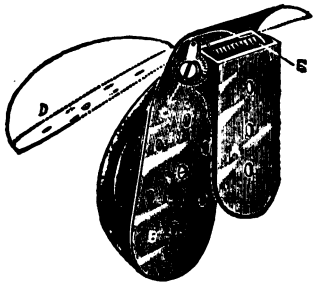
GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ills.

☞Please mention the "Progressive" in answering thisadvertisement.

TIN PAILS:

We have a few hundred each of 2½ and 5-lb tin honey pails, and while the lot lasts, we will take 5c each for the 2½-lb pails, and 7c each for the 5-lb pails. Write for special prices on twenty-five or more. Address,

Leahy M'f'g. Co.,
Higginsville, Mo.



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Book on Cause, Treatment and Cure of Rupture MAILED FREE. . . . . .

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. BEST LEG. Wood or Rubber Foot, **$50 to $70.** Elast c Stockings, Supporters, Crutches &c. Free Catalogue. State particulars. **GEO. R. FULLER.** U. S. Gov. Mfr., Box 2097, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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QUIGLEY'S GOLDEN QUEENS

are bred for business. Send for Circular.

Address, E. F. QUIGLEY, Unionville, Mo

YOUR HONEY MARKET.

If not supplied, send eight cents for samples and prices of the finest of honey gathered from alfalfa and cleome. Very cheap,

Address, OLIVER FOSTER.
Las Animas Colo.

For Sale.

TWO-STORY Photo Gallery on public square, and two Dwelling Houses, in Calhoun, Henry County, Missouri. Will be sold on easy terms. Will take part pay in Italian or black bees, WM. MORRIS.
1-3t Las Animas, Colo.

A Typewriter Free.

If you will send us ten new subscribers to the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, at 50 cts. each, we will send you, FREE postpaid, one Simplex Typewriter.

If you will send us five new subscribers, at 50c each, and $1.25 extra, we will send you a Simplex Typewriter, postpaid,

Now, boys and girls, this is your chance to get a good Typewriter. Free.

See description of Typewriter on another page.

LEAHY M'F'G. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

DO NOT ORDER YOUR SECTIONS

until you get our prices on

The "Boss" One-Piece Section

—ALSO—

Dovetailed Hives, Foundation

AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

We are in better shape than ever to fill orders on short notice. Write for Price-List,

J. FORNCROOK & CO.,

WATERTOWN, Jeff. Co. WIS., January 1, 1895

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Send for free copy of **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**—describing everything useful to a **BEE-KEEPER.** Address

T. G. Newman, 147 So. Western Ave., **Chicago.**

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"The Nebraska Bee Keeper."

A monthly journal devoted to the scientific care of bees, the rearing of queens, and the production of honey.

We have no pet hobbies to ride, and try to teach as we practice in our own apiary.

Subscription price, 50c per year. Sample copies free. ***STILSON & SONS,***
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A first class journal published in the interests of bee keepers exclusively. Monthly. Enlarged and improved. Sample copy free. Address,

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Our beautifully illustrated Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies, free. Address,

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Higginsville, Mo.

Golden Queens

From Texas. My bees are bred for business, beauty and gentleness. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. W. P. Crossman says:

"The breeder bought of you is the finest Queen I ever saw."

Warranted Queens, sisters to the one mentioned above, 75c each.

J. D. GIVENS, Box 3, Lisbon, Tex.

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Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. **32 page Book Free.** **H. B. WILLSON & CO.,** Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

A New Departure.

The Bee Keepers' Quarterly will be issued April 1, 1894, and be largely devoted to Editorial Review of Apicultural Literature. It will contain not only all PRACTICAL METHODS of management and devices found in Bee Journals, but many points not published elsewhere. An EARNEST EFFORT will be made to eliminate the impractical theories and claims so often met with in Bee Literature, giving only PRACTICAL INFORMATION, which may invariably be relied upon. There are some Bee Keepers who are making a financial SUCCESS, even in these hard times, and to show you how they do it will be the "Quarterly's mission. PRICE, 25 cents per year. Send address for free sample copy to

JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich

Please mention the "Progressive."

LOCAL Supply Dealers,

I AM getting out a Circular that will be of especial interest to you. Send your address and when the circular is out, I will send you one. Never mind if you only sell supplies to your bee keeping neighbors, you are the very man to whom I wish to talk, and I have something to say—a plan to unfold—that will be of mutual benefit.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
Flint, Michigan.

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BARNES'

Foot and Hand Power Machinery

This cut represents our Combined Circular and Scroll Saw, which is the best machine made for Bee Keepers' use in the construction of their Hives, Sections, Boxes, &c. Machines sent on trial. For catalogue, prices, &c. address

W. F. & JOHN BARNES,
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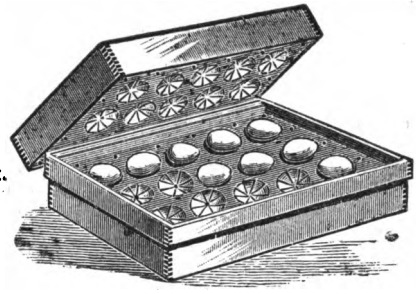
SAFE DELIVERY. LOW EXPRESS CHARGES.

A good hatch. Are desired by both shipper and buyer of eggs for hatching. To get these results, use

THE COSTELLOW EGG BOX.

Patented Oct.  25th, 1892.

The box is complete in itself, nothing in the way of packing being required. It is only necessary to place the eggs in the box and fasten the cover down; they are securely held in place by light springs, which allow no play in any direction, but which hold them suspended in the center of the box where they are secure from all jar, thumping and breakage.

The springs are so constructed that they will hold with equal security and ease any size of hen's egg. The same box will successfully carry any number of eggs from one to fifteen, and the double box any number from one to thirty.

The cover is secured by metal fasterings on each side not shown in the engraving. Weight of 15-Egg Box, 1¼ lbs.; 30-Egg Box, 2¼ lbs.

PRICES:..... { 15-Egg Box, Sample by mail, 35c; per doz., $1 80; 5 doz. ..... $ 8 25
{ 30-Egg Box; ..... per doz., 3.00; 5 doz. 14.00

Never Mind the Freight—When you consider the quality of my supplies. They are the cheapest to buy. Send for price list of Dovetailed Hives; Polished Sections, Honey Extractors, Foundation, and everything needed in the apiary.

Money Maker Queens—This strain of yellow-banded bees has for four years proved very profitable in my own apiary, so that I have discarded the worthless five-banded queens (and bees) for which I paid $5 each. Don't buy "color," but bees that will make dollars for you. Satisfaction guaranteed, or your money refunded.

E. F. QUIGLEY, Unionville, Mo.

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THE AMATEUR BEE KEEPER.

A Seventy-page Book for Beginners, by J. W. Rouse.

Second Edition Just Out.

Many new features added, and the book brought fully up to the times. The first thousand sold in the short space of two years. All beginners should have this book.

What Others Think of This Book.

Friend Leahy:—The Amateur Bee Keepers are here. Thanks for promptness. They are very nice. It is certainly the finest small book for bee keepers now printed.

Geo. W. York, Chicago, Ill. November 24, 1894.

A book for beginners is something often called for. Mr. J. W. Rouse, of Mexico, Mo., has written a book of seventy pages, called "The Amateur Bee Keeper," that is designed to satisfy just this demand. It tells very briefly and clearly just those things that a beginner would like to know. It is well illustrated, and well printed by R. B. Leahy, of Higginsville Mo.—*Bee Keepers' Review*.

Price of Amateur Bee Keeper, 25c; by mail, 28c; "Progressive Bee Keeper," monthly, one year, 50c. We will club both for 65c. If it not convenient to get a money order, you can send one and two cent stamps. Address orders to

LEAHY M'F'G. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

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HONEY FOR SALE.

☞I have a limited amount of Splendid Fall honey. Three distinct flavors, viz.: Spanish needle, Smartweed (or Heartsease) and Aster. Will sell the same for 7c in 60 lb cans, two cans in a case, or bbl. as preferred. F. O. B. in either Belleville or East St. Louis. First come first served. When ordering please state which variety you prefer. Sample by mail on application. P. O. box, 783.

E. T. FLANAGAN, Belleville, Ill.

A Choice Lot

Of full feathered Buff, White and Partridge Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, with fine style and good combs. Silver Wyandottes, Barred & White P. Rocks.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

(Silver Medal winners at Mo. state Poultry shows in 1893 and 1894.) Nothing but standard birds sent out. For circular address.

MRS. EMMA Y. FOSTER,
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Express offices, Higginsville and Aullville.

SECTIONS,

Sandpapered and polished on both sides while you wait; but don't wait too long, or you will look like the man herewith shown. Dealers are already laying in a stock, and if you want any, orderbefore the rush We invite comparison of these goods with other makes, and will gladly send you samples for two 2c stamps to pay postage. Our 52-page catalogue, for '94, telling all about these and other goods, free for the asking. ***THE A. I. ROOT CO., MEDINA, O.***

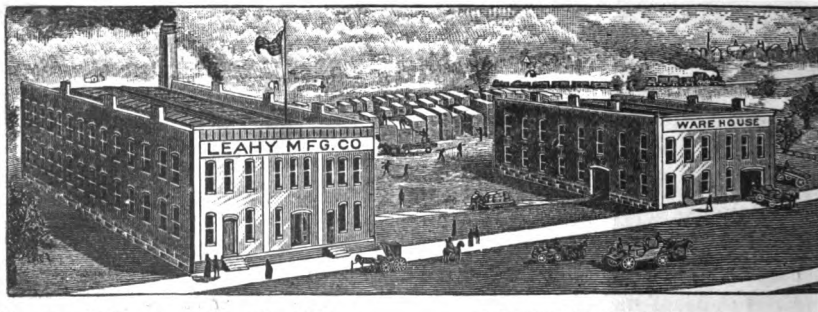
FALCON - SECTIONS

☞Are acknowledged to be the Very Best in the market. They are the Original Polished Sections: hives and winter cases. All styles; lowest prices.

BEE SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS CHEAP.

5 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all prices in our catalogue (excepting shipping cases) until December 1st. Four per ct. in December, 3 per ct. in January, 2 per ct. in February. Catalogue and copy of the American Bee Keeper, free.

THE W. T. FALCONER M'F'G. CO. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



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LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO, Higginsville, Mo.

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The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.
FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.
Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 5. HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JANUARY 1, 1895. NO. 1

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

"The king is dead - long live the king."

THE good old year we held so dear,
Has vanished from our sight;
His fleeting breath was hushed in death,
At twelve o'clock last night.
The mournful bells rang out the knells,
In solemn tones and clear,
And as he died, from far and wide,
They hailed the glad New Year.
Old ninety-four is now no more,
Who lately was alive,
And we who live, allegiance give
To peerless ninety-five.
Oh, dead old year, so fondly dear,
Though you are gone, we hold
In loving thought the good you brought,
Though new usurps the old.

You gave us friends, whose true love blends
Our hearts in love to God,
While some we loved, by death removed,
Now slumber 'neath the sod.
In sorrow's hour, we felt the power
Of hallowed friendship pure,
The while your skies with richest dyes,
Our fancies would allure.
You seemed to say, "I'll pass away,
And, mortal, so will you.
Be skies today or blue or gray,
God's love shines ever true.
The June-time flow'rs which grac'd the bow'rs
In many lovely spots,
Will grow again when long months wane,
With blue forget-me-nots."

Goodbye, old year—and now I hear
The welcome, laughing new,
With outstretched hands, he smiling stands,
And says to me and you:
"I am the New Year young and true,
Old ninety-four is dead;
And I am here to stay a year,
Full soon that time is sped.
I'll bring you joy without alloy,
And sometimes saddened days,
But though a cloud the skies enshroud,
Still sing your richest praise.
I go away; I only stay
With man one fleeting year:
Oh, may it be, my friend, to thee,
One held in memory dear."

The voices cease; the bell of peace
Is ringing in my ear,
While sweet and low, the rhythmic flow
Of River Time I hear.
The glowing dawn will soon creep on.
God keep us all—and when
Death gives release, oh, sing we, "Peace
On earth, good will to men."
If future days have darkened ways
Through bitter grief and woe,
God give us strength, until at length
Hope smileth, for we know
That sunny days will often blaze
Across the saddest sky,
Then greet the New Year, hopeful, true,
And bid the Old, "Goodbye."

Higginsville, Mo., January 1 1895.

YELLOW BEES.

S. E. MILLER.

I AM asked for my opinion of the yellow or so-called golden Italian bees, but perhaps a little of my experience with them would be worth more than my opinion. I would say that we (my brother and I) have never gone strongly in the yellow bees, but what queens we have tried of this strain were purchased direct from the originator, or the one at least who has taken more time and trouble to breed them up to this standard of color than anyone else in the land, Mr. G. M. Doolittle. And I might mention in passing that Mr. Doolittle up to a short time ago made no claim to being the originator of this strain, but I thought as much for some years past, as nearly all breeders of these yellow bees are proud to say they have the Doolittle strain. In a recent number of Gleanings (page 840 Nov. 1st) Mr. Doolittle explains how his strain has been bred up for over twenty years, and no doubt if there is a good strain of yellow bees, he has them. It is no more than fair to say that we have never purchased any of the highest priced queens, but sufficiently high to give us a start of the strain. Now I would like to say for Mr. Doolittle's sake that the queens reared from these queens were the mothers of the best colonies in our apiary, or that the queens purchased from him were such, as I have no doubt that with him they are an entire success, yet I am not at liberty to state anything of the kind, unless I should wish to depart from the truth. I have bred queens of this strain with great care, and have succeeded in breeding some whose bees were as yellow as I believe could be produced anywhere, but never yet have these very yellow ones come up to the darker Italians in gathering honey. We usually keep an imported Italian queen in the yard as a breeder, but for two years past we have bred mainly from the yellow strain, yet with the yellows predominating in

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numbers, our largest yields from a single colony are from the darker colored bees. This year we had two colonies of those inclined to be yellow, that did almost as well as the best leather-colored, but the yellowest bees in the yard were about the poorest colony. The yellow bees are inclined to breed up strong early in the spring, and seem to be preparing for a great harvest, but when they get to a certain strength, they appear to get no stronger, and when the harvest comes, the leather-colored bees do most of the gathering.

I have tried to have certain colonies swarm early, so as to have queens reared by natural swarming, and for this purpose kept them rather crowded for a time, but generally failed to attain the desired success, for after getting just about strong enough to swarm, they seemed to stop increasing in number. I have given them room to store honey in sections, and in this have been disappointed oftener than pleased.

The season of 1893 was practically a total failure here. Two colonies almost completed a case of twenty-four sections each. These two colonies contained queens that were daughters of an imported Italian mother. I note in this connection what Mrs. Atchley has to say about the yellow bees. She says, "I thought any well posted bee keeper knew that Italians kept pure would soon become almost solid yellow." How different people look at certain things. I thought that any well posted bee keeper knew nothing of the kind. I should like to hear through the PROGRESSIVE what well posted bee keepers have to say on the subject. It has taken that champion of queen breeders, Mr. Doolittle, some twenty years to develop a valuable strain of yellow bees, but others with less experience, and not as well posted, would undertake to produce them in three or four years, and this is what has brought them to the place they now occupy—a superior strain on paper and in advertisements, but inferior in the apiary. Here is about the way this golden bee business goes: A has a flashing advertisement of golden queens in the journal. B sends an order for one, and is pleased with the color. As soon as the bees begin to hatch, he writes a testimonial that is good to use as an advertisement, and we hear no more from Mr. B. C. D. and E also order queens, and after thoroughly testing them and being disappointed, they keep their mouths shut about it. or if they should write a complaint to the breeder, it is never used as a testimonial. How would this sound? "Dear Bro. A:—I purchased one of your extra select, bred-for-business, 8 or 10-banded, golden Italian queens over a year ago. Her bees were the yellowest I ever saw. They bred up early last spring, did not swarm, stored five pounds of comb honey, went into winters weak, and died in February." Did anyone ever see a testimonial like that? Now, Queen Breeders, be honest. Tell purchasers that they do not want golden bees just because they look pretty, but induce them to purchase the kind of bees that will store the most honey and make the most money for them. Five or ten extra pounds of honey per colony are worth more than thousands of yellow bands on the bees' backs. I know that most purchasers want the yellow bees, but discourage rather than encourage them in this, for it is only the demand for these yellow bees that has created the supply, and in breeding for yellow bands, many of the better qualities of the Italians have been lost sight of, at least by many breeders. Truth is mighty, and will prevail, and put us on record as saying that when people get over this craze of buying fashionable bees, the leather-colored Italians will take the place that they justly deserve. We know that Mr. Doolittle is a successful bee keeper, and I suppose has secured his large crops of honey with the yellow bees, but as Mr. A. I. Root often remarks of certain persons, Mr. Doolittle is one of those who would make a success of almost any business, and had he bred from imported stock, and given the same painstaking care that he has given to the yellow strain, is it not quite probable that he would have given to the world a better strain of bees than that which he now has? No doubt. in his apiary they are a superior strain, but when they fall into the hands of other breeders, they, in their eagerness to produce the very yellowest bees, lose sight of many of the more valuable qualities.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this note is blown too long to fill the space allotted to it, just crowd out some of Somnambulist's Fragments. He will never know the difference, for he is only dreaming anyhow.

I could say much more on this subject, but I fear that space forbids.

Bluffton, Mo.

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FIVE-BANDED BEES.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

SHALL we discard them? Yes or no? That is the question? Years ago, a great deal of fuss was made over the bees from the Holy Land. Everyone wanted to try them, and when. through the efforts of Jones and Benton, genuine Cyprian bees, right from the Island of Cyprus, could be obtained, the country went wild ovor them. Subsequently, the so-called Punics were inflicted on a suffering public; and again, queens from Carniola were said to combine all the excellencies of the large brown bee and the Italian. Every race and variety has had its advocates and enthusiastic supporters. With the exception of the Carniolan, where are they today? Have not everyone of the above varieties of "apis meliflica" developed qualities that speedily consigned them to oblivion? So. too. will pass away, in fact, is now passing away, the furor that was made over the so-called five-banded bees. For the production of extracted honey, no race can compete with carefully bred three-banded Italians, so far as my observation and experience extends. For comb honey they are deficient in one point—they do not cap their honey white enough, and a loss of two to three cents on the pound is no small matter where the margin between cost of production, and selling price, is so narrow. The tendency to excessive swarming is a serious drawback to the dark Carniolans, and I fear it will be quite a time before all the good points of the different races will be concentrated in one race, but I have faith that it will be done in time, and that the one great point in the five-banded bees—in fact, their distinctive excellence—beauty, will not be lacking in the coming bee, "the bee of the future." In the meantime much will yet be said for and against the five-banded bees. but they have had their day, and soon we may all be striving to see who will be the first to obtain a queen of the new variety that is sure to take the place of our five-banded beauties.

GRANULATION OF HONEY.

The granulation of honey is something that I must confess I know but little about. Who among our intelligent fraternity can enlighten us on this subject? Why does the honey from one variety of flowers candy or granulate sooner than another? I have seen it stated that if honey is unripe when extracted, it is much more liable to granulate than if thoroughly ripened. This may be so, in a measure, but I am positive that the source the honey is derived from has far more to do with it. This past fall I extracted several thousand pounds of honey from Spanish needle and smartweed. It was extracted just as the bees were capping it over, and was so thick on cool days that it would hardly leave the combs, and was well ripened. It is as clear and free from granulation today, the 20th of December, as it was the day it was extracted, though it has been kept in a rather cool dry place. Now after the first severe frost, and all Spanish needle and smartweed honey had been removed from the hives, our asters bloomed, and for the first time in several years I secured pure aster honey. It was taken off the hives within ten days after it was gathered by the bees, and at once extracted. There was over 700 pounds of it, and in less than ten days after it was extracted it began to granulate, and in a few days it was so hard that it required a spade vigorously handled to remove it from the barrel or tank. I was well aware of its tendency to granulate, as some twelve years ago I secured several hundred pounds in pound sections, and in a short time after I had sold it, complaints began to come in that I had fed sugar to my bees for them to make honey from, as all the honey was candied solid. In vain I protested that I had never fed an ounce of sugar to make honey from. I was not believed, for they had the evidence before their eyes that the honey had turned to sugar, even in the combs. I took the honey back, and melted it up, and it made after the wax was skimmed off, a fair article of extracted honey. Now what particular property has this variety of honey, that it should candy so soon and so thoroughly? Could not an analysis be made by a chemist, and the secret discovered? The flavor of aster honey is very pleasant, and it is not so strong, nor of so dark a color, as from ordinary fall flowers.

On the 12th of this month I received a small consignment of mangrove honey for my own personal use (as I cannot eat strong honey) from C. F. Muth & Son, of Cincinnati, Ohio. When received, it was perfectly clear and lim-

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pid. In a short time it became cloudy, and began to granulate, and today, the 20th, it is perfectly solid, though we have had no severely cold weather. Now while this thing of granulating may be a very good test of the purity of honey, I must say that it is a very inconvenient thing, as there is not the least bit of fun in having to dig it out of tanks and barrels with a spade, and use the greatest precautions in melting it, to prevent loss of flavor, etc. I have had several lots returned to me this fall, to be re-melted, and I would be very glad to get hold of a reliable method of preventing granulation without the use of drugs, and by the use of it save time, labor and temper.

Belleville, Ills.

FIVE-BANDED BEES.

J. D. GIVENS.

AS the editor of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER has called for the experience of those handling the five-banders, I will give mine. Now some may think it a little out of order for me to say anything in their favor, because I rear and sell them. I can rear one strain of bees and queens just as easy and as cheap as another, and will rear any kind of queens my customers may want.

I have in my yard one fine imported queen of the dark, leather-colored strain, and she is a good one, too. One extra fine Albino, extremely prolific, bees long-lived and good workers, showing three dark bands of yellow, and hair as white as milk. I also have one of Bro. Alley's Italian and one Adel queen; and a Golden, for which I paid G. M. Doolittle $10 last season. She is the most prolific queen I ever saw.

Now I can furnish my customers with daughters from any of the above mentioned queens, but all will be mated to drones from an extra-fine five-banded queen. I have tried these and many other queens, side by side, and the Goldens are my choice of the whole lot. They are gentler with me than the general run of other bees, queens just as prolific, and long-lived, and bees as good workers as any. I have had the five-banders in my yard for the last four years. They store just as much honey as any others, and are the best comb builders I have. The five-banded bees are here to stay. I have had less trouble this fall and winter from robbing, than I ever had in my life. My yard is 95 per cent five-banded bees.

I will use my Doolittle queen as my main breeder next spring, and those wanting queens from any other stock must order in advance. All will be mated by drones from a five-banded queen of my own rearing, which is now in her third year. Has been in a ten-frame hive ever since she was hatched only when out on her wedding trip. She is a late fall queen, hatched October 10th, and has always kept her hive full of bees from top to bottom, and has never swarmed.

As to the purity of the Italian stock in my strain, I can refer you to Mr. G. M. Doolittle. I never saw a Cyprian in my life that I know of. I know that yellow bees can be bred from imported stock if the yellowest is selected.

It is as Sister Atchley says, the five-banders are new. They have their reputation to make, and too many condemn them too quickly. Some may be carelessly reared and mated, and may not be good. Buy your queens of a reliable breeder, and give them a fair trial; then you will be pleased.

The past season was the poorest I ever experienced; more honey dew than anything else. We have had three dry years in succession, and it is still dry. People are hauling water all over the country. I am blessed with plenty of fine water. For weeks at a time there has been taken daily from 3,000 to 4,000 gallons of water from my place. I am very thankful I am so blessed that I can give to those that need it. One large cotton gin hauled nearly all the water they used for over two months. The continued drouth is not very promising for a heavy honey flow next season unless we get rain in early spring.

Say, Bro. Quigley, do you remember the promise you made me when you asked me to keep quiet? I have kept quiet for two months, and your promise is not yet fulfilled.

Lisbon, Tex.

We refer the above to Mr. Quigley. We do not know what the promises are. All writers should remember that E. F. Quigley lives at Unionville, Mo., and is not associated with the Leahy M'f'g. Co., or the advertising department of the PROGRESSIVE.—Ed.

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WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

"Now comes the plump and luscious goose,
So savory and brown,
A golden promise on a dish,
Our cares and fears to drown,
And place on our triumphant brows,
A rich, though fleeting, crown.

Come, let us carve him while he's hot,
And breathing fumes of spice,
And pile the pungent stuffing high
Upon each juicy slice,
And in dream shallops lightly drift
Through flowery Paradise.

And afterward we'll sing our songs,
While twilight shades appear,
And when we break the wish-bone frail
Amid the blazing cheer,
Let him who wins wish for us all,
A happy, glad New Year."

AND ninety-five is here! Have you turned over that new leaf? What is yours and my worst fault, and shall we reform with this New Year? True, our achievements seldom equal our intentions, but that fact should not prove a hindrance to our aiming high. Some have expressed fears lest we bee keepers in laying out a policy to be pursued, might be tempted to invest in an insurance policy, but your friend, the dreamer, though no seer, says, Don't do it. Even if we are compelled to admit that the business has received some hard knocks, black eyes, and heavy falls, to borrow an expression from our darkies, "dé spine er de back is not yet querrelized."

Though '94 had little in store except bitter disappointments, '95 may reverse the general order of things. It must be conceded that

"The problem that is causing
Our bee men's worried look,
Is how to show up in good shape,
With flattened pocket-book."

Nevertheless, as sure as the world turns round, so does the wheel of fortune also, and ere long we may be wrestling with the problem of how to make disposition of enormous yields. "So mote it be." To this I am sure of a hearty response from the "amen corner."

The new year, like the youth-time of life, is, as yet, all promises, and notwithstanding we've had oft-repeated lessons along this line, we anxiously await the fulfilment thereof, almost, if not quite, ignoring the existence of the familiar saying, "Promises are like pie crust—easily broken."

'Tis always better to be true blue, than too blue. Then let us cast to the winds our fears, knowing how frequently in the past they've proved naught but phantoms, for may we not with reason expect that as certainly as the tide of prosperity has been steadily flowing outward from us, just so certainly it will return?

Talmage says, "Human nature has a strong tendency toward fault-finding. Where there is one man who sings and whistles and laughs, there are ten men who sigh, groan and complain. We are more apt to compare our condition with those who are better off, than with those who are worse off."

These thoughts lead me to feel that we might learn to form a more correct estimate of our business. as well as find *much* food for thought through a comparison of our industry with other agricultural pursuits. For example, is not the butter dairy man as heavily damaged by the giant oleomargarine, as the apiarian by glucose? Again, at present prices, how many are liable to find a fortune in poultry? And what about the fact that 50,000,000 bushels of wheat will be fed to stock this year? And, while we have foul brood, etc., with which to contend, how about the sweeping ravages of hog cholera, etc.?

When we discover the cup of fate contains for us a bitter, nauseating potion which *must* be swallowed, it goes down much more smoothly when accompanied by some such considerations on the same principle that caused Dr. Peiro to advise us, "if we must give castor oil, give it with honey."

Oh, yes! Speaking of this doctor just reminds me of that other doctor who

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seems determined to get me into trouble. Really now, there must be something seriously wrong with our usually jolly, good-natured Dr. Miller, for him to assume the stupendous undertaking of stemming the tide of popular enthusiasm in the way he did in the December PROGRESSIVE. Just think of it! At a season of the year when not only the very air itself rang with peals of joy, laughter, and Merry Christmas, but the walls also were hung with holly and mottoes breathing such sentiments as "Peace on earth, good will to men," he springs up as suddenly as a puppet from its hiding place and challenges me to mortal combat. And all over as small a matter as an ounce of honey per colony. Doctor, I've always been taught to "be sure you're right, then go ahead.',

Now there may be the shadow of a chance that the error was one of omission, and perhaps I may be able to saddle it on the printer. (I owe that printer a grudge anyway, for in my last, where it should have read, "tenthlies," it was rendered "truth lies," thus causing chaos where otherwise some at least might have been able to have seen through my meaning.)

The women-folks claim that ever since the days of Adam and Eve, man has sought to compel them to bear all blame. Now, I'd like to convert that printer into an Eve long enough to shift the responsibility from my shoulders to those of—well, say anybody, but if I can not, I WILL NOT BE BLUFFED, and will cheerfully take up the gauntlet. Envious, indeed, over that crop of honey! Isn't it as plain as "the handwriting on the wall" that having been so long a leading light among us, he's not willing that even a "jack-o'lantern" should have an existence, and eagerly snaps at a chance to forever extinguish my wee, small rush-light?

Tis said that "troubles never come singly," and they seem to have it in for me all around. There's Quigley, perhaps divining that I knew but little about five-banded bees, proposed that we discuss them in this issue and thus secure silence from this quarter. Dear Quigley, you've miscalculated. You should have the better understood your man. Anything short of Dr. Miller's plan—total annihilation—will, permit me to assure you, prove futile. Fact is, I never owned but three of the above sort of queens, and since he has made open confession the stock proved a failure in his hands, most probably he laughs in his sleeves at the ineffective attempts of his inferiors to accomplish success where he met defeat. However, I am neither going to expose my ignorance nor yet keep still on account of his proposition, but am going to have a little say about the busy bees who have aided in producing the PROGRESSIVE each month:

The first to greet us and bid us enter is Will Ward Mitchell, a mere stripling, reminding us of David of old, who slew Goliath, and of whom it might be said, were youth a fault, it is his greatest. With almost all of life before him, and the possessor of a warm heart and an abundance of vivacity, what wonder that he paints in poem the sunny scenes of childhood so vividly as to cause us to live them over again? We predict many conquests awaiting him beyond the veil dividing the present from the great future.

Next we are introduced to practical S. E. Miller, who always regales us with something at once refreshing and substantial. He seems to be slightly worried over the utter impossibility of keeping up with the latest cut and style of frames. Just keep cool and quiet, and matters will adjust themselves just as a glass of turbid water, if left alone, will soon settle and become beautifully clear. Brother Miller has had somewhat the advantage over the other contributors of the PROGRESSIVE.

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inasmuch as many were prepared to respect and honor him out of love for his father, whose writings on horticulture have for many years entertained and instructed the public.

Mrs. A. L. Hallenbeck being our only sister, should, perhaps, have been first presented. I pray she will not consider me uncivil, as truly it was for no want of appreciation or admiration, but simply that the articles from the others precede the "Nebraska Notes." Her poems are quite enjoyable, but she is not only poetical but practical, her recipe for "stick-em-tight fly-paper having just about completed the rounds of the bee journals. But her most charming characteristic is the true courage she evinced during the trying season just past—a test which many of the sterner sex failed to stand. Never mind, Sister Hallenbeck, the bees, if they live, will fill "the holes in your pocket made by furnishing them sugar on which to winter." I am glad to know you wear your veil thrown back, but many old bee keepers have that yet to learn. I sincerely hope you have no squeamish notions about my use of the word, "Sister," as I have a wholesome fear of women's weapons of war, the broom-stick, rolling-pin, etc., and although an inveterate joker, I shall try, for the sake of present company, to guard my language and table all my jokes, and straightway show up a sober streak of my nature.

I want to tell of an Armenian custom I was the other day reading about, which is as beautiful as it is unique. Among them a man and a woman who are good friends, may become a "greeting brother and sister." The friendship between them must be entirely platonic, and remain so. They appear before a gathering of their fellow men and women, and take vows to become brother and sister. This friendship is regarded as thoroughly proper, nor is it ever abused. Would it not be for the good of both sexes, if some such customs prevailed in countries that claim to be more enlightened than Armenia?

Sister Hallenbeck, I have never had the pleasure of meeting you. If I have, according to your views, trespassed on the rules of propriety, I beg pardon.

Now I feel it all through me that Observer's twinkling eyes are traveling over this to ascertain what I am going to tell on him. Had I a jealous disposition, I most probably would feel like leaving him out in the cold, after Editor Hutchinson's declaration last month. For the benefit of those who did not see it (not because there's a sort of side compliment for the rest of us—oh, no), I reproduce it here:

"Among the bright correspondents gathered together by the PROGRESSIVE, none are brighter than the one who signs himself Observer."

Isn't that enough for you, Observer? But we know more of him than his brightness. He is possessed of a rich experience which renders him prime authority. Honesty and fidelity are flashed from every feature of his face. He is of the kind that sticketh closer than a brother. His very presence inspires confidence. Would that the world had more such men.

Let me see: That's four of our regulars, and this article is already too long. Neither editor mentioned, beside numerous writers who occasionally give us a great lift to help us out. Well, the most of these writers do not belong exclusively to our "fambly', and what would a dreamer's opinion of them amount to anyway? They have their friends who think them all in all, and that's perfectly just and right. We've appreciated their help not a little, and at some future time may give them a more extended notice. But just here I must say something of our editors, or they may forever "sit down" on me.

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There's R. B. Leahy. From the initials, his name is not "Eli", but he "gets there all the same", and demonstrates in his every action that he has learned the valuable lesson that PUSH is written on every door opening to success. He is a living illustration of the fact that big-heartedness and business success are twin brothers and go hand in hand. After having had a "brush" with him, it is real restful to meet with another member of the firm whom R. B. L. familiarly calls "Ed", Mr. E. B. Gladish, whom some of you had the pleasure of meeting at St. Joe. His quiet manner and easy grace at once pronounce him the polished gentleman, and you are assured of everything flowing smoothly along, without having any guards on duty. But he is not an editor, and Bro. Quigley is, and, I know, awaiting his turn.

I just *had to laugh* at Mrs. Atchley's mistake when she made her charge against him in the December PROGRESSIVE. Excited? Quite the reverse. He's exasperatingly quiet. I've really had my doubts about it being possible to excite him. Personally, I have to acknowledge myself powerless in that direction; and pray don't imagine, because you are a woman, you can do it. Saw *two* women unite their forces and bring them to bear on him at one and the same time at the St. Joe convention, without effect. No, No! he wasn't excited, I'm sure. Drinking? Well, let me whisper to you, he has a complexion such as any of the fair sex might envy, with not the slightest sign of blossoming at the nose. Seriously, you could not look him in the face and harbor any such thoughts. He is sound, and, though he may rise slowly, that rise is sure, and he will always have a firm footing. No inflation about him. His agitation of the subject of five banded bees is from honest motives, and simply to arrive at "rock bottom"—the truth.

Enough's enough. Again, Happy New Year.

Naptown, Dreamland.

BRIGHT YELLOW BEES MAY BE AS GOOD AS ANY.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

IN WRITING upon any subject it may not be very logical to state conclusions in the beginning, but I will do so this time and give my reasons afterwards. I believe that, as a rule, the dark, "leather colored" bees are the better workers, but I also believe that the brighter colored bee *may* be just as good workers as their darker sisters. It is well known that by selection in breeding, either a light or a dark strain of Italian bees may be developed. I doubt if a dark strain, that is, one darker than the bees as usually found in Italy, brought about by selecting, would be any better than the bright yellow bees, I think that most of the undesirable features of the light bees come from the fact that when a man goes to breeding for color, other desirable characteristics are sacrificed to this one goddess, color.

That there are bright yellow bees of superior qualities there is not a particle of doubt. Those great yields, that have been secured the past season in Florida, at least some of them, were secured with the five-banded bees. The average yield reported by Mr. J. B. Case from bees moved to the mangrove fields, was 420 pounds per colony.

This with five-banded bees. A year ago Mr. Ira Barber of DeKalb Junction, a man who has kept a large stock of bees for more than forty years, wrote me that a strain of golden Italians secured from C. D. Duvall of Spencerville, Maryland, were the first *perfect* bees that he ever owned. He found them industrious, gentle and good comb builders There have been plenty of

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reports like these. I am willing to admit that there have been adverse reports, those showing these bees to be tender in winter, poor workers and also very vindictive. It has also been said that the bright yellow bees received a "black eye" at the late Convention in St. Joseph. It didn't seem that way to me. It seemed to me that the men who opposed them were the best talkers, and that was all there was to it.

Another thing that I have noticed is that Gleanings always, or almost always, opposes these bees; and it seems to me that those in charge of the apiary at Medina must have been unfortunate in their selection of golden stock. I have had a great many queens from different breeders, and there has been only one queen that produced irascible bees. If those in Medina were all like those bees, I do not blame the Roots for having the opinion of them that they do.

The fiery disposition and yellow color have been laid to the admixture of Cyprian blood. It is possible that this is the source of the irritability, but it should not be forgotten that bright, yellow bees were in this country long before the Cyprians were brought here.

It is folly to say that anybody praises or condemns any race of bees because it is to their money interest to do so. It is just as easy to raise one kind of bees as it is another. Of course, if a man's apiary is already stocked with one variety of bees, it may be some work to change to strain, but he will never hesitate between this and booming a variety of bees that he knows is of little account.

There is one point in regard to this matter that is a little unfortunate, and that is that these yellow bees are so beautiful to look upon that many are likely to be prejudiced in their favor, but to the man who has a family to support and is dependent upon the crops of honey that he can produce, this prejudice is not likely to be very lasting. I have a few colonies of the bright bees in my apiary, but the majority of my bees are of the ordinary three-banded Italians. From a mercenary standpoint I ought to condemn the light yellow bees, but I don't. It is so easy to procure and breed any kind that is wanted, that I don't look upon this point as of any great weight.

I think it must be conceded that poor strains of all varieties of bees may be found; also, that they are found quite often among the golden variety, but that there are *some* strains of this variety that cannot be excelled by the dark Italians.

Flint, Mich.

VERY YELLOW BEES.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

IN the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER for November I find some statements which I can look upon in no other way than being fallacious or mistaken, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, I will try and correct them.

In an editorial on page 304 I find something relative to yellow bees quoted from the pen of Mrs. Atchley, to which the editor takes exceptions, concluding that Sister A. is guessing at what she states. As to Mrs. A.'s guessing, I have nothing to say, as she is competent to speak for herself, but when the editor goes into print with these words, "She, or no other person, can produce these yellow bees from a pure Italian queen. Italians mixed with Cyprians have a tendency to yellow, and without this mixture of Cyprian blood, no five-banded bees can be produced," then I have something to say, as the truth in the matter is directly opposed to such an assertion.

I commenced bee keeping in 1869, having nothing but black bees at that

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time. During the summer of 1870 I noticed that some of my young queens were producing a part yellow bees, so I began to look about to see where the drones could be which, by meeting my black queens, gave their progeny these yellow bands. I was not long in discovering that there was an apiary of Italian bees four miles from me in a direct line, the owner of which had purchased his first Italian queen the year before, rearing many queens from her. As none of his swarms had gone to the woods, and as there were no Italian bees nearer than these to my apiary, it was evident that my queens had met the drones from this Italian apiary, and I give this fact here, partly to head off the assertion made by Henry Alley and others that one and one-half miles is distance enough between apiaries to secure the pure mating of queens, and partly to tell you that this queen that was mother of the drones which mated my queens was from H. A. King, then living at Nevada, Ohio. In 1872, two more queens were purchased from Mr. King, and by the breeding of these bees, together with a queen purchased of Ellen S. Tupper, of great apicultural fame at that time, this man four miles distant and myself had bees so yellow that they showed the yellow down to the fifth segment on the abdomen, the first four segments, counting from the thorax, being nearly a solid yellow on a few of the best specimens, except small dark or black lines on the rear of each segment, the most dark being on the fourth. After a little Mr. King was lost sight of by the apicultural world, and so I kept on with the stock purchased of him till near the eighties, when by exchange I procured a queen of Joseph M. Brooks, of Columbus, Ind., which queen gave fully as yellow bees as any I had been able to produce previous to this exchange. A year or two afterward I bought the last very yellow queen Mr. Brooks had, for at that time he was about to go out of the business, so he let me have what he had selected as the very best queen he had. I find by going to my diary that I had good four-banded worker bees, drones having the abdomen fully one-half yellow, and queens entirely yellow to the tip, in the year 1880, which was the very year Frank Benton and D. A. Jones set sail for Cyprus, in search of the Cyprians, which did not reach this country till 1881 and yet you have the boldness to assert, Mr. Editor, that these yellow bees cannot be obtained except through a mixture of "Cyprian blood." You will pardon Mrs. A. and myself for smiling at such an assertion.

About the year 1883 I sold one of my best yellow queens to L. L. Hearn, of West Virginia, and he and myself have been breeding and exchanging more or less ever since, and if I am not greatly mistaken, all of the yellow bees of to-day having Italian origin, and what are known as "five-banded bees," came directly or indirectly from either Mr. Hearn or myself. If there is any admixture of Cyprian blood in these bees, I am not aware of the fact, and it is impossible as far as I am concerned, unless, perchance, some Cyprian bees have come from some distant breeder into the woods hereabouts, which is a supposition too far-fetched to be worthy of notice. Mr. Hearn is equally sure that there is no Cyprian blood in his. But why waste time on this, inasmuch as it is clearly proven that we had bees whose abdomens were two-thirds yellow prior to the first importation of the Cyprian race. When I first seen an Italian bee which showed more than the regulation three yellow bands, I said that there was a mistake about the purity of the imported Italians, and it will be found in back volumes of the bee papers where I asked an explanation of the term "purity" when used in connection with Italian bees, for if a bee showing THREE yellow bands was the

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simon pure, what would a bee be called which showed yellow on all the segments except the last? As no one could tell, I have since claimed the Italian bee as a thoroughbred, and shall so continue to claim till someone can prove to the contrary. Again, I find you saying, "This craze for yellow bees is ruining our industry, and the sooner it is stopped the better." Now allow me to ask in all candor what you mean? Is it the CRAZE that is thus ruining our industry, or do you mean that the yellow bees are doing this? If the former, then all I have got to say is that a crazy person is liable to ruin any industry; but if the latter, then I call for the proof of the assertion.

Mr. Ira Barber, one of the largest honey producers in New York state, states in print that the five-banded bees give him the best yields of honey of any bees he has, and equally good testimonials can be found all through the different bee journals. Personally, I will state that these yellow bees outstripped anything in the line of imported or hybrid bees I had during the past year, 1894, and gave comb honey of the most snowy whiteness, so much so that I have received complimentary letters regarding the nice appearance of this honey from the commission merchants receiving it.

Again I find you saying, "Who is to blame? We say queen breeders are, because they wanted to outdo their competitors by selling beautiful bees with more good qualities than their less colored sisters." I cannot answer to this assertion for anyone but myself, for I do not know the motives prompting other queen breeders; but for myself I will say, Mistaken again, and to prove that such is the case, I quote the words which have been kept standing in my circular from the first issue to the present time, as follows: "I do not claim all the purity of stock that some do, nor lay so much stress on golden bands, but I DO CLAIM that for HONEY PRODUCING my bees are second to none." Fifteen years of reporting to the different bee papers, prior to when I went into the queen rearing business, substantiated the claim that my bees were second to none as to honey gathering, as scores of letters from pleased customers has also substantiated that claim since. No, Mr. Editor, I have not pushed these yellow bees, but on the contrary kept the sentence quoted above standing in my circular purposely to prevent a craze in the yellow direction, for a craze in any direction is a thing not to be desired. As to these yellow bees being vicious I must admit that toward fall, in cool and cloudy weather, some colonies are. I find them very variable as to temper, some of them being nearly as harmless as flies, while some colonies are quite resentful when opening their hives after they have become well supplied with honey: That some of them are harmless as flies will be readily understood by turning to page 739 of Gleanings for 1893 and taking a look at little Ives Atchley, who is holding a frame of bees from a queen sent by myself to Sister Atchley, and blowing the bees off the sealed honey so he can eat it while he is having his picture taken. That they are "lacking in hardiness for winter," as Mr. Root asserts on page 877 of Gleanings for 1894, I will say that I have not found them as good winterers when left on the summer stands, as are some of the darker strains from imported stock, or hybrids, but with cellar wintering, which the most of us here at the north adopt, I see very little if any difference in favor of either. I have tried in the above to be perfectly impartial and tell about things just as I find them, for it is far from me to do or say anything that will be other than to the best interests of the whole fraternity.

Borodino, N. Y.

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FIVE-BANDED BEES NO GOOD.

DON'T WINTER WELL—POOR HONEY GATHERERS, AND VICIOUS.

E. W. MOORE.

FIVE-BANDED BEES, it seems, are losing favor with the American bee keepers, and it is time they should, for they are not good honey gatherers, and are as cross, or more so, than hybrids. For outdoor wintering, they are the poorest of any strain of bees I have yet had anything to do with, and I have spent time and money on every new strain of bees in their time. For beauty, the five-banded bees cannot be equalled, and if it is beauty that we are seeking, and not honey, then the golden beauties should be given the first place of honor.

I know by an experience of years that there is no better bee for honey than the *leather-colored Italian*, but they are not as hardy, nor are they as good a bee for outdoor wintering as the native black bees of our fathers.

I have only found one good point in favor of the five-banded bees, and that is, if you can pull them through the winter, they build up as fast as the three-banded, and are far ahead of the black bee in brood and bees by clover harvest, but just as soon as honey begins to come in freely, they seem to lose all their former activity.

Jennie Atchley says in the PROGRESSIVE for December on page 17:

"Five-banded bees are here to stay, and those that have bought good stock, are proud of it."

Mrs. Atchley may be right, as I should hate very much to disagree with her, but then I have tried so many five-banded bees, and they were all advertised as the best, until I am thoroughly disgusted with them, after testing them and finding them inferior in every way to hybrids. Perhaps Mrs. Atchley can tell us where to buy good stock, as I would be willing to pay a fancy price for five-banded bees that had all the good qualities of the leather-colored Italian.

Mrs. A. also says in the same article that "in the hands of bee keepers they have gone away beyond the three-banded for comb honey." Then, if Mrs. A. is correct, my fifteen years of study and labor in trying to procure and breed the best bee has all been lost, and I shall have to acknowledge that I am no bee keeper, but in all those years I have never failed to get a paying crop of honey until this season. Had I had seventy-five colonies less of golden Italians, I would have had 750 pounds more of honey than I have, for my average from fifty colonies of three-banded Italians and one hundred colonies of Carniolans and hybrids this season was ten pounds per colony, while the yard of five-banded bees had to be fed to carry them over winter. I know whereof I speak, as experience is the best teacher any of us can have, and I have had mine, and don't want any more.

The Punic bees were the promised step-stone to fortune a short time ago, but they have had their day, as every dog does, and the golden Italian has had its day with the bread and butter honey producers. There may be golden Italians that are equal to the three-banded bees, but if there are, I have never found them as yet. *Tote fair*, and hold fast to what *proves itself best.*

Seigert, Ind.

FIVE-BANDED BEES THE BEST.

J. W. ROUSE.

I HAVE seen in the journals where the bee keepers sat down on the five-banded bees at the St. Joseph meeting, and you, Mr. Editor, ask for a full discussion of them in the Janu-

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ary number of the PROGRESSIVE. As I had already had some say in regard to them, I have been patiently keeping still to let others speak.

What I had to say last spring in regard to the five-banded bees was strictly true, both as to their being good honey gatherers, and for their gentleness. I have been surprised at the statements I have seen in the papers concerning the idea of the five-banded bees being cross, as my experience has been just the reverse.

A noted eastern man wrote me last spring in regard to some queens, but having lost my best breeding queen, (not winter killed, but died late in the spring, of old age) I wrote him that I could not furnish him queens at that time. He had an article in his paper, stating that he had written to a western breeder of five-banded bees, for some queens, and had received an answer from the breeder referred to, saying he had lost his best queen, but that the five-banded bees were the best in the world, and that he had gotten large crops of honey from them, etc. In the article referred to, he seemed to doubt the statement, as he gave it. A friend wrote me in regard to this article, and said that I was catching it on the five-banded bees, but as I had never made any such statement as was given in the article referred to, I concluded I had not been hit by it. As a matter of fact, we have had no good honey season since I have been located here—now for four seasons—but I will state that I have had the five-banded bees for three seasons, and while I do not keep a large apiary, and run most all my bees in queen rearing, still I have always managed to get some honey until this last season. Then I never got a pound. However, I had several colonies that made a surplus, but I used it to help my nucleus colonies, and this surplus all came from my best marked five-banded bees.

Two seasons ago, some of my best marked five-banded bees gave me forty pounds of surplus, where I did not get a pound from my three-banded bees.

As to gentleness, I have some five-banded bees now in my yard that I can open their hives and blow on them, and it only makes them stir a little. I have never had any three-banded bees that I could do that way, without running great risk of getting stung. I have a number of testimonials from customers to whom I sold bees, concerning the gentleness and good working qualities of the five-banded bees, and have never had a single complaint of bees or queens sent out—with this exception:

When I first got the five-banded bees, a customer sent for a colony, and when he received it, he wrote me that he thought he had bees as yellow as they were. This is the only complaint, if complaint it is, that I ever had, in my recollection, of either bees or queens.

I sold two two-frame nucleus to a customer on the 4th day of July 1892, and about September he wrote me that he got thirty pounds of surplus from one of them, and ordered a queen. He also ordered more queens this last season.

I sent a colony about 1500 miles, and in thirty-three days got an order for another colony, and also a statement that the first colony had made a surplus of thirty pounds and had also swarmed that day. I have had the fourth order from this party for bees, besides queens, and all these of the five-banded stock. I could give more, but deem this sufficient on this line.

I breed both the five-banded and the three-banded bees, and will continue to do so.

With my experience with the five-banded bees, I most certainly should want them exclusively, if I were running my apiary for honey alone.

Mexico, Mo.

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BEE KEEPER'S LEGISLATION.

S. E. MILLER.

ON pages 326 and 327, December PROGRESSIVE, appears a short note from me to Editor Leahy, to the effect that Samuel Miller had been elected to the state legislature, that he was friendly to our chosen pursuit and ready to aid in securing any needed legislation to benefit bee keepers, or words to that effect. See the note as referred to above. The editor in a footnote suggested that those interested should write to me, stating what they thought was most needed. So far no one has written to me on the subject. Perhaps none are interested, yet I do not think such is the case, but likely each one thinks he will leave it for someone else to do. Now I wish to say that if we care to do anything in this line, we have no time to lose, for by the time this reaches the readers, the legislature will be in session, or at least shortly thereafter, and as it only remains in regular session some sixty days or more, it will be plainly seen that if we wish to do anything while we have a representative who is ready to aid us, we must be up and doing. Of course we have no assurance that we will be able to have enacted such laws as we might wish, yet there can certainly be no harm in trying.

Now the question arises, would there be any expenses connected with it? I am altogether unfamiliar with such affairs, so must ask someone better posted to answer, and if so, who would be willing to help bear them? Likely, an attorney would want to be paid for drawing up a bill, unless we could find one sufficiently interested in our pursuit to do it gratuitously. After the bill was prepared, I could have my father to take charge of it, and I suppose there would be no further expense unless we should wish to employ a lobbyist, and this I think is not likely. After the bill was once before the legislature, it would be the duty of every bee keeper in the state (or out of it either for that matter) to write to his representative, asking that he give it his support. As no one has written to me on the subject, I will now make some suggestions as to what I think would be a help to apiculture in Missouri.

WHAT IS NEEDED:

What I consider the best, is something in the nature of a pure food bill, a law prohibiting the adulteration of honey and all sweets coming in competition with honey. I do not know that honey is adulterated to any great extent in our state, yet there are some signs that point that way. But even if it is not practised extensively, a law of this kind would cause the consumers of honey to have more confidence in the honey that is offered for sale in the cities where it is now almost universally looked upon with suspicion by the public. Is it not a fact worthy of note that many people from the cities will buy honey where they find it produced in the country, who would not purchase the same honey if offered for sale by some city merchant?

Then, too, should we find anyone guilty of adulterating, we could make him pay the penalty. As it now is, I very much doubt whether anything could be done with a rascal if proven guilty of this practice, which is next to stealing. Is it not a noteworthy fact that maple syrup from those states that have a strict law prohibiting its adulteration is always quoted much higher on the market than other grades. Here are the quotations I find in the price current published in a reliable farm paper:

"Maple syrup, maple flavor." It never saw a maple tree, but is what is sometimes sold for "pure maple, per gallon,

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by barrel, 31c. From this the prices go up gradually, according to grade, until we come to Nolnah, the finest absolutely pure Vermont maple syrup in the market. It has no equal—per gallon, by barrel, 85c. One gallon tin can, $1.10. Note the difference in price!

Who knows what a great amount of such miserable trash takes the place of the genuine, honest article, and thereby lowers the price, and at the same time makes people suspicious of even the genuine product. For some two or three years past, the fruit crop over a large part of the country (especially apples) has been a total failure, and even the country people in places have had little or no fruit to can or preserve. The mixers or adulterators in the cities have been quick to take advantage of this state of affairs, and we find offered for sale, even in the country stores, jellies (so-called) under the names of apple, peach, pear, plum, currant jelly, etc. It is put up in pails containing nearly two gallons and retails at 75c to $1.00 per pail. Now just imagine what kind of stuff it must be! What must it be made of if it can be sold at such prices? Should there not be a law prohibiting the sale of such trash, which is really not fit to eat, and which comes in direct competition with the pure and honest products of the apiary and the fruit grower. Many people will eat this trash if they can buy it for less than the fruit would cost to make the same amount of pure and wholesome food.

Now it seems to me we should be able to get the fruit growers to help us put down such fraud by including their products as an article to be protected against adulteration. The producers of all pure sweets should combine to put down the enemy.

If possible, let us do something in this line at the coming session of the legislature, but if too late to do anything this year, I hope that the subject may be thoroughly discussed before another year passes, and some line of action adopted. In conclusion I would say if anyone has any suggestions to offer, perhaps it would be best to write at once to the editor, giving their views and stating in what line legislation is most needed, and let all who are ready to aid in securing needed legislation, make themselvet known. I feel certain that if we had a law prohibiting the adulteration of honey, the people, when it was made known to them, would be less suspicious of the article and purchase more freely.

Bluffton, Mo.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

NEARLY the middle of December, and the weather still quite like spring. Our bees were put in the cellar November 27. The day before they had a good fly, and went down nice and dry. How many there will be at roll call next spring, is a matter for further speculation. If being perfectly quiet counts for anything, they are doing well on sugar syrup for food, as I never knew them to be more silent and motionless, so that quite a jar is necessary to rouse them.

Editor Root, in Gleanings for November 15th, says, "I wonder if there is any new thing under the sun," when speaking of feeding by the percolating process, which I have used ever since I have fed bees, and wonders why I did not speak of it before.

Well, as I said before, I did not know there was anything new about it, supposing that anyone could feed by so simple a plan. Until this year I have never been obliged to feed for winter, so what feeding I have done has been in the spring to stimulate, or when a weak colony needed a little help. The

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very first feeder I ever used was a funnel with two or three thicknesses of cloth tied over the little end which I filled with sugar, and then poured on water after I had stuck the funnel down between two frames. A big bottle I used in the same way. I don't know where I got the idea—just stumbled on it because it was so little trouble, I suppose. When I have wished to feed more than one or two colonies at a time in the spring, I have used the cup or tumbler inverted in a saucer, a plate, a pie-tin, or anything that came handy. If the syrup does not come out fast enough on account of the cup fitting down too tight and smooth, place two or three thicknesses of cloth between cup and saucer.

As Dr. Miller reads the PROGRESSIVE, I want to tell him of a little experience I once had: I had been experimenting a little on introducing queens, and made the discovery that a queen just ready to hatch, if helped from the cell, could be introduced without much trouble. I was feeling pretty big over my discovery, when the children came from school, bringing the mail. I opened Gleanings, and the first thing that met my eye was "Pulled Queens," by Dr. Miller. Who wouldn't feel like keeping still?

We bee keepers are a lot of different people, scattered over a great country, and so, as we are all experimenting more or less, we are apt to find that someone else has arrived at the same results we have been working for, though, perhaps, by a different method.

Our boy, Elmer, who has been afflicted with heart disease for some two years, after a severe illness of twenty-eight days, was released from his sufferings by death December 4, 1894. A ruptured artery near the heart filled the lungs with blood, causing congestion, from which he died. We hoped at one time during his sickness that he might recover, but our hopes were vain. He was much interested in bees, and my careful, sympathetic helper in all my bee work. He was within a few days of fifteen years old, and thoughtful beyond his years, and we sorrow not as those without hope, for he was an earnest Christian, although only a boy. But, oh! friends, if you have laid any of your dear ones away, you know how hard it is to think or write of anything else when each sound reminds you of a footstep forever silent and a voice that answers not, however you may call.

The casket we loved was but earthly and frail,
The jewel heaven-born and immortal;
God needed the gem, and his messenger pale
Conveyed it to Heaven's bright portal.

Millard, Nebraska.

We are sure the readers of the PROGRESSIVE will with us extend to Sister Hallenbeck their heartfelt sympathies in this her sad hour of affliction. It is hard to give our loved ones up, but out of such sorrow supernal happiness will spring. A great writer has beautifully said:

'Oh! it is hard to take to heart the lesson that such deaths will teach, but let no man reject it, for it is one that all must learn, and is a mighty, universal truth. When death strikes down the innocent and young, for every fragile form from which he lets the panting spirit free, a hundred virtues rise, in shapes of mercy, charity, and love, to walk the world, and bless it. Of every tear that sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves, some good is born, some gentler nature comes. In the destroyer's steps there spring up bright creations that defy his power, and his dark path becomes a way of light to heaven."

Beautiful words, and yet more beautiful and comforting are the words of One who said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." And some day, among the many mansions of the Father's house, in the land where comes no night, you will meet your boy again to part from him no more.—Ed.

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OUR LETTER BOX.

BILL KULE AND HIS BEES.

MISTER PRINTER—I've been readin' ure progressive bee kulture sum leetle lately and hev found it purty profitable business.

Say, Mister Printer, did you ever notice that a man what doant read sum is jist like unto a blind hoss—when he gits skared he doant no what way he wants to run? Well, 'tis so, fur I've been there, and kan speak fur what I know.

I'll jist tell you sum things that'll make you believe that a man what doant read is like unto a blind hoss.

Sum several years ago when I useter keep bees (I kould not read sum then, and my old woman she larnt me my A B C's), and by jiggers, it wus not long till I kould read sum, and me and Beckie—that's my ole woman—would read a good deal in them leetle books they called novelties, where one man would hev sich a big time to git his gurl he loved frum sum other feller that hed popped the question afore him, and see which kould recomember the most what we red about. But I allers kould beet Beckie a leetle, fur there wus allers a deep centiment in my hart fur the man what got left, fur I no how it goes, kaus I've hed sum leetle sperience in that line, fur I got left once purty bad the same way, and I no how to simpathize with a feller).

As I wus going to say, sum several years ago when I did keep bees, one day I sees a grate number of bees bizzin' about one of my best gums. It wus in August and hotter than the 4th uv July biled down.

"By cowder, Beckie," sed I, "Them are bees is going to rob that are ole red gum, and I gess we hed jist better take and kill 'em and git the honey."

Beckie she hed sum brim stone, and we took and dug a hole in the ground, and set sum brim stone on fire and put it in the hole, and set the gum over it, and packed some dirt up around the edges uv it to keap in the smoke.

"Well, Beckie," sed I, "we will hev sum honey fur sure." We hed not got mor'n thru until the bees begin a bizzin' like unto sixty round anuther uv my good gums. They would fall round on the ground in frunt uv the hole they went in at it like they hed there wings burnt, and hop, step and jump fer dear life. The are wus full uv them fur nigh 30 feet around the gum, and away up bove the apple trees I kould see them comin' and goin' like unto a swarm.

"Beckie," sed I, "We will hev to kill that are big long gum, fur the fernal bees is robbin' it."

We suffercated it, and afore we got thru another commenced, and so on until we hed 5 uv our best gums smothered. At last I thot if they wanted to kill another they kould jist go ahead, but I wus not goin' to help them sum. I thot the fernal bees acted kinder quear to be robbin'. So's I watched them fur several hours, and at last they cooled down.

The nixt day I seed sum uv the same thing, and Nabor Little kum over and sed, sez he:

"Ure bees is only playin.,'

"How do you know?" sez I.

"Why," sez he, "I've red uv it, and I often see mine a tarin' around that way. It looks kinder spicious, but never mind; they're like unto evrything else, they git sum frisky," sez he.

Then I begin to kuss myself fur killin' about half of my bees jist for nothin'. And now you see I wus jist like unto a blind hoss—skart, and didn't no which way to run—fur if Ide red sum like I hev now, I would uv nown the bees wus only a playin' sum.

Well, that aint all uv that tale yet, fur in about an weak me and the ole woman went down to see and talk bees

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with Nabor Little. We hed not taken all uv the ole gums uv the bees we hed killed into the celler, and while we wus gone, the shotes ruted the gate open and kum into the yard, and then ruted one uv my gums, chuck full uv huny, over. Then the bees got in and karried off the huny. Pirty soon they got thru, and begin to look around fur more. It wusnt pirty long till they jumped on to one uv my other gums all spraddled out. Great bunches uv bees would roal off uv the gum into the grass. I thot they wus jist actin' up again like they hed afore, and jist like

"I HED TWO BUCKETS IN MY HANDS, AND I BROUT THEM A SLASH OR TWO AROUND MY HEAD."

boys, wanted to rassel. Pirty soon thare would be a bee that seamed to go a siderable leetle out uv its road to see if it kould not cure a feller of room a tisem. Then it wusnt pirty long after that till the ole woman wus out at the well after sum water, when a bee kum along lookin' fur sum huny, I speck, and left the quill out uv its tail in Beckie's nose. She sed the bees seemed pirty cross today. I tole her that they wus playin' up thare at that ole gum, and I spected they got mad jist like sum boys do when they play.

It wusnt long till I went out to slop the pigs, and about a swarm got after me and set down on the back uv my neck rite hard. I hed two buckets in my hands and I brout them a slash or two around my head, and you would thot I wus a buttermilk fountain. And then I run fur the house, and our ole houn was kinder simpathizin', and he cleaned off my clothes fur what buttermilk he kould git. Then the ole woman seed me, and it tickled her so that she kouldnt laff, fur her nose wus swelled all over her face.

Mister Printer, I'll tell you I thot that are a fool kind uv a way to play. Then directly, pirty soon, another hive begin to play, another and another, and so on until all uv them wus played out but two hives. Then Nabor Little sed my bees hed been robbed, and that Ide better kill them. So's you see I was jist like unto the blind hoss agin.

Eddie, (that's my boy) will rite you the nixt time. Eddie he's pirty sharp. He's got a head on him jist like his ole dad. You may spect something pirty fine. Eddie isent to be sneazed at.

BILL KULE.

Bogville, Ark.

HOW MANY BEES HAVE YOU?

EDITOR PROGRESSIVE:

Dear Sir—The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture has asked me to prepare an article for the annual report of the Board for '95, and also to edit such a part of the minutes of the North American and the papers that were read there as would be suited to embody in said report. Now I would like to make as good a showing for our industry as I can, and to this end I wish you would ask the leading bee keepers through the columns of the January PROGRESS-

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IVE to send me an answer *at once* to the following questions:

How many colonies of bees had you in the spring? How much increase have you had? What kind of bees have you—black or Italian? How much honey did you get this year? What flowers was it gathered from? Is it comb or extracted? What are the principal honey plants in your locality? What hives are in use in your locality mostly—modern hives, or old box hives? What do you think the farmers could plant that would help the bees and at the same time have a value as an ordinary farm product? What other information can you give about bee keeping in your locality?

If you will urge upon the bee keepers to give this information to me at once, and they will do so, it will greatly aid me in making a good showing for the industry in our state. I would also be glad if they would tell me of any other profits that the industry has given them during the year. If this can be gotten properly before the people of the state, it will be of great and lasting benefit to the bee keepers.

Very truly yours,
EMERSON T. ABBOTT.
St. Joseph, Mo.

The Amateur Bee Keeper.

"A COMPLETE OUTLINE OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION."

Leahy M'f'g. Co., Higginsville, Mo.:

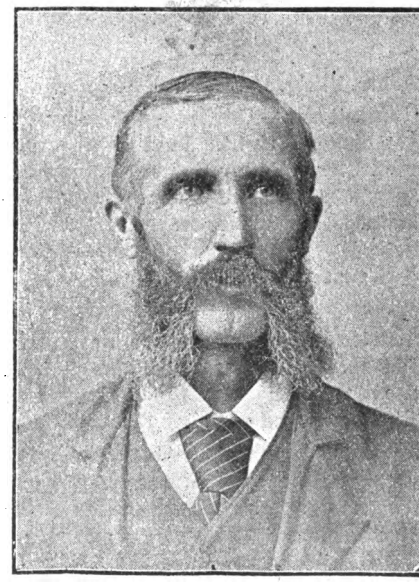
Gentlemen—I find on my desk a neat little book, "The Amateur Bee Keeper," published by your company. It has been on hand several days, but ill health prevented me from examining it sooner, and even now an accumulation of business, owing to the aforesaid illness, I have just hastily looked through it, and I admit that I was surprised to see so much practical information contained in a book so cheap. No one can have an excuse to mis-manage his bees, when for so small a sum as twenty-five cents, he can secure a complete outline of practical information. I predict for it a large sale.

Fraternally yours,
E. KRETCHMER.
Red Oak, Iowa.

Some Kind Words from Texas.

Leahy M'f'g. Co., Higginsville, Mo.:

My Dear Sirs—My foundation frames and honey boards came in perfect order some days ago, and I am much pleased. I have traded considerably with Mr. ——, and I have always thought he was the most generous and fair man that I had ever dealt with, but I must say that you are his peer in this regard, which I consider is saying



J. J. TEMPLE, LEWISVILLE, TEX.

a good deal for you. You charge me less than I expected which is very kind in you, and I appreciate it, I assure you. You probably never will know how much you have helped me by furnishing me with foundation. I am now

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able to build up all my swarms, and the busy queens are already putting eggs by thousands in the foundation which was so lately in your factory. I hope I may be able sometime to amply repay you for your kindnesses. I am trying to get a few subscribers for your valuable paper, and will report soon. I have raised queens and have made twelve new swarms which are working like old ones, which I think is doing pretty well for a novice. I am succeeding so much better than I ever expected to do, that I am astonished, and my neighbors are astonished, too. They think the new way beats the old box gums style. I have had a photo taken of my residence and apiary, which I will send you soon. I hope you may have much success. Respectfully,

J. J. TEMPLE.

Lewisville, Tex.

Leahy M'f'g. Co., Higginsville, Mo.:

Gentlemen—The hives ordered from you came all right. I am well pleased with them. Many thanks for prompt shipment. Wishing you success, I remain, Yours respectfully,

T. B. JONES.

Bardstown, Ark.

Friend Leahy—I have one colony that made 177 pounds comb honey from the first of August to the close of flow. The two tested queens I received from you made 65 pounds each comb honey. We had a very poor season here. I got 750 pounds of comb honey from twelve colonies. A. E. SMITH.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.

Leahy M'f'g. Co., Higginsville, Mo.:

Gentlemen—The goods ordered in April came all right, and I am much pleased with them, especially the extractor. MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

Millard, Neb.

BUSINESS OF THE PAST SEASON.

THE LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—ITS BUSINESS, NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED, WAGES PAID, ETC., ETC.

On the next page is a picture of the "wood-working" room of the Leahy Manufacturing Company. The thought of having it photographed originated with employees of the company, and one morning the photographer took us by surprise, and as the picture is not a bad one, we concluded to produce it herewith, believing that our customers would like to have a glimpse of the place where their hives and sections have been made. The man in the foreground who looks as though he were asleep, is Mr. E. B. Gladish, foreman of this department and owner of a one-third interest in the business. He is not an old hand at having his picture taken, and we suppose he was too bashful to look in the muzzle of the photographer's gun, and looked down instead. Hence, the result. He is generally considered a pretty wide-awake chap, especially so by those who work in this room.

As the law of this state requires us to make an annual report of business done, material used, and kind of material used, the average number of hands worked during the year, and the total amount of wages paid, we herewith reproduce our report to the Secretary of State. It is as follows:

Lumber used		200,000 feet.
Beeswax	"	8,231 pounds.
Tin	"	24 boxes.
Zinc	"	8,000 pounds.
Largest number of hands at one time		23.
Smallest " " " "		3.
Total amount of wages paid		$3,414.90.

At some other time we may give you a glimpse of our packing room, wax room (where foundation is made), printing room (where the PROGRESSIVE is published), tin shop, etc.

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The Progressive Bee Keeper.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

R. B. LEAHY, }
E. F. QUIGLEY, } - - - - - - - Editors

Terms—50 cents a year in advance. Two copies, 80 cents; 5, $1.75; 10, 3.00.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JANUARY 1, 1895.

May the new year be one of good will, contentment and happiness.

The A. I. Root Company is the new name of an old reliable firm doing business at Medina, O.

Priceless Jewels—peace, contentment, a clear conscience, and good will for your fellowmen.

"Rambler" has converted his plug hat into a bee hive, and has adopted instead, a Stanley exploring hat with a wide brim.

If you are in need of more brood combs, start the bees to drawing out foundation early in the season, as bees build comb much better then than later. Q

Are you taking advantage of the fine weather to feed every colony and save them through? Remember, someone will want them, if you do not. This fine weather is only a warning to make hay while the sun shines. Q

Hutchy's "devil" has been on the sick list, and that excellent journal, the Bee Keeper's Review, is still a little behind time. Printer's devils get sick quite often, but "Old Nick" himself gets sick only at camp meetings.

When A. I. Root got to Deepwater, Mo., he had to wade, and he found, on trying to roll his pants up it was impossible to do so, as his knee joints had grown large from propelling his "Victor" over the Ozark mountains.

We are sending out a good many sample copies this month. so if some of our regular subscribers get an extra copy of the PROGRESSIVE, you will know how it happened. Please hand the extra copy to some friend.

We call attention to the advertisement of "Honey for Sale," on page 6, by Mr. E. T. Flanagan, So few have honey for sale in this part of the country. and so many have written to us asking where they can buy. that we have called especial attention to this advertisement.

Look at the wrapper on your journal and see if you are delinquent. The month and year printed on the wrapper means that your subscription is paid up to that date. It also means that if the time for which you paid has expired, we would like you to send us 50c for another year.

On page 15 is an article from Mr. Doolittle on five-banded bees. While Mr. Doolittle's history proves beyond reasonable doubt that this five-banded stock is pure Italian, and good honey gatherers, he admits that some of them are vicious at times, and will not winter as well on summer stands in the north as will the darker strains from imported stock.

Our readers will notice that the PROGRESSIVE is "loaded to the muzzle" with advertisements; hence, we have added more pages. We believe all our advertisers are responsible and honest, or we would not give them space in our columns. When writing to them, please say, "I saw your advertisement in the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER." It will help us.

Are you planning to get a honey crop the coming season? Don't try to get much comb honey unless the season promises to be extra good. The drouth late last fall undoubtedly damaged the white clover, (it has in North Missouri). Everyone having any extra combs should use them to extract from in their poor honey seasons. We can during this season get considerable honey stored in extracting combs when we could not get a pound of comb honey. Q

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The second edition of the little book, "The Amateur Bee Keeper," is now ready. Ten more pages have been added, with many new and original illustrations. It is written by Prof. J. W. Rouse, of Mexico, Mo., and published by us. Editor York, of the American Bee Journal, has this to say of the new edition:

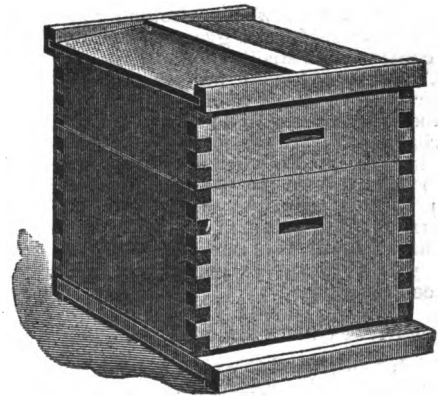
"It is certainly the finest small book for bee keepers now printed."

Price of book, 25c; by mail, 28c. The PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER and the little book, postpaid, 65c. No beginner can afford to do without this book.

Mrs. Q. suggests to us that we may be a little hard on five-banded bees, as they may be all right for the south where they have no cold winters. You must remember that the South buys but a few of the queens—that it is the northern bee keepers who buy the largest number of queens. Bees that are hardy and good workers certainly would do far better in the warmer climate. Five-banded bees have been receiving a lot of praise that was not due them. To illustrate: Some of my customers ordered yellow queens. In course of time the workers began to fly; and were very nice bees, (look nicer in their baby clothes). The customer writes a nice testimonial, saying the queens were very fine and produced all five-banded bees. On looking up the record of these queens, we found them mated to dark Italian drones, and the bees showing three broad yellow bands. Take another case, where we bought a dozen queens from a breeder of five-banded bees, who published testimonials from his customers, but we got no five-banded bees in this lot of queens, and we know of a number of others who had no better results from the same party. Q

A number of our readers have asked what are the prospects for a honey crop in 1895? According to the forecasts of Rev. Irl R. Hicks, the sections of country that had the severest drouth during 1894, may expect a more favorable season in 1895. But be cautious, all, to save all the water you can, by repairing cisterns and ponds. The heaviest part of the last year's drouth will shift to another part of the earth this year. So if you had plenty of moisture to mature all crops last year, make all preparations to save all the water possible this year. You will need it before the end of the season. Remember the above comes from the same one who predicted last season's drouth and hot winds. To get a full discussion of the above subject, read Rev. Irl R. Hicks' almanac for 1895. We promise you more on the above next month. We would like to give our readers Mr. Hicks' talk on the season of 1895, and the reason for our dry weather, but the matter is copyrighted. By way of encouragement, we will say that the disturbing cause reaches its center next May, so that we may expect a return of fruitful seasons for four to six years before the same cause returns. Q

The cut below shows the Dovetailed Hive with the "Higginsville Cover." This cover was first introduced by us in February, 1893. The main features of this cover are that it is flat on the under side and sloping on top. Thus, while it retains an even bee space between the under sides of cover and the top of brood frames or sections, it is sloping on top like the gable cover. This is accomplished by bevelling two boards, 7¼ inches wide, placing the two



THE HIGGINSVILLE DOVETAILED HIVE

thick edges together, placing a strip or ridgeboard over the joint and cleating all together substantially, as shown in the cut. You will also notice that the cleats are put on in such a way as to admit of these covers being tiered up one upon another like the old flat cover. We like this cover better than one made of two thicknesses of thin lumber, as it is more durable, easier put togeth-

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er, is made of a less number of prices than the double cover, is lighter, easier to take off and put on, and has the tiering up feature. Anyone wishing to manufacture these covers, can get terms by writing to E. B. Gladish, Higginsville, Mo.

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.

Like a new toy to a small boy, a new doll to a little girl, so has been the PROGRESSIVE to me. The kind words from its patrons, and a rapidly increasing subscription list, has, I assure you, given me much joy—not so much from a financial standpoint as from the gratification of knowing that my efforts are a success, that perseverance and promptness have their reward, and Hope ventures forth today smiling and serene. Oh, blessed Hope, what would we poor mortals do without thee?

In the past year, we have paid for about all articles used for the PROGRESSIVE, except the "Letter Box," and we intend to pursue this same course through 1895. "Something for nothing," is not what we are hunting for. We have already made arrangements with some of the best apicultural writers, such as G. M. Doolittle, W. Z. Hutchinson, C. W. Dayton, Dr. C. C. Miller, and others, while "Somnambulist," that mirthful and graceful writer, will continue his strolls in his "slumber robe," and report what he sees. "Observer" will continue to crack nuts on the toes of people who do not walk in the right path. New contributors will drop in we suppose, while the old ones will be heard from "as the spirit moves them." New devices of merit will be illustrated and explained as they come up, and all in all, it is our intention to give you a first-class journal for only fifty cents a year. R. B. L.

THAT TRIP TO ST. JOSEPH,

of which I promised to write, is yet dear to my heart. The reason I have delayed so long in writing of this event, is that Mrs. Leahy has been laid up the past three months with what is known as articular rheumatism, and with sickness at home, and business that had to be attended to as it came, I have waited until now.

About four o'clock on the morning of Oct. 11th, after sitting up all night with my wife, I took the early train for Kansas City, there to change cars for St. Joseph, concluding to spend a day at least at the convention. I do not remember of ever feeling so blue in all my life, and when the train pulled into Kansas City, I felt more like going back than going on. However, I decided to go on, and boarded a Burlington train for St. Joseph. A short way out of Kansas City I became restless, and as daylight was approaching, I went out on the rear platform of the car. I have often risen early of a summer morning to behold the coming day, to enjoy the cool, fragrant air, and have watched the little birds come forth from their hiding places, jump from limb to limb, and then fly away to hunt that "worm," and heard them sing in the distance, and have seen the little bee come forth from her hive, pause, dart back again, as though to tell its comrades, "The day is here," and then sail forth on the morning freshness to begin her day of toil. And then the sun would rise and transform dewdrops into pearls, kiss nature's green robe, and the whole world seemed to laugh. I have drunk my fill of this, but I had no idea that an autumn morning would have such charms for me. And when the sun rose that morning, it cast its rays on earth's robe, green, purple and red of hue, and turned hoar frost into little pearly eyes that sparkled as we passed. All seemed to be gladness and sunshine, and everything appeared to speak of "Peace on earth, good will to men" and the old Missouri river now rolling by, throwed up her muddy, grimacing faces which seemed to smile in the sunlight. Does the morning sun transform this earth into a beautiful picture at all seasons of the year? So it seems. I went back into the car, and the first thing thing that came to my notice was a little girl stretched at full length upon one of the seats. I saw at once that she was sick, and looked about me to see if she had any friends, and as no one appeared to have any interest in her, I took off my overcoat and put it under her head for a pillow. I learned from questioning her that she was an orphan, having lately lost her mother, and was on her way to some relatives in Iowa, who had promised her a home. I took my seat on the opposite side of the car, and my mind wandered back some twenty-five years to a time when I, like this poor, forlorn child, was left to fight the battles of the world alone, as nobody's child, and a silent prayer went up from me to Jesus who loves little children: "Watch over this child, guide her footsteps along the stream of life, through childhood, through womanhood, and on, and on." I look again to-

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rd my little friend. She is asleep. r little face is wreathed in smiles. rhaps she is dreaming of a happy me that is no more, of a fond and lov- mother that was, but who now has ned the angels in that land of cease- s joy. Dreaming of old playgrounds, merry children. and friends that are t far behind. And the train rolls on, d sways and tosses, but this little m soars on the wings of gentle sleep d wakens not. Peaceful is the sleep the innocent.

But I am nearing my destination; e city of St. Joseph is in sight. My, tle friend awakes; her face resumes former sad expression. I try to ve her some words of encouragement, t, I feel, with not very much success. ie conductor calls out, "St. Joe," d we are there—there where the eat bee keepers' convention is to be ld; there in that great western city which we had talked and read so ich of late. But what seemed strange me was that everyone called it St. . St. *Joe* here, St. *Joe* there, St. *Joe* hind us, St. *Joe* in front of us, St. *Joe* ed up three-stories high on each side us. Even the gentle winds seemed to lisper, "St. *Joe*" in our ears notwith- nding the protest of President Ab- tt that it should be called St. *Joe*—seph, id my little friend adieu and step m the train, and away to the Com- rcial club room, which from the gen- buzzing within seems upon entering re like a bee hive than anything I ve in mind. I meet many old friends at it has been my pleasure to meet fore, and many whom I have only own by their writings, and as I grasp em by the hand, I feel that another nk has been forged in that great chain fraternal friendship. There has been much said already about the happen- g of the convention that I desist from croaching upon the reader's time re in rehearsing the same old story. On my way home, I was accompanied far as Kansas City by Mr. Root, Sr., d Mrs. Strawbridge, while Mr. J. T. lvert, of the Root Company, came on Higginsville with me. As Mr. Cal- rt is the business manager of the ot Company, and myself the business nager of the Leahy Manufacturing mpany, the reader can imagine how enjoyed ourselves discussing the pply business generally, and with nat pride I showed him over the dif- ent departments of our large manu- cturing establishment. The result of Mr. Calvert's visit impressed me with the thought that if supply dealers would have a meeting once a year, it would be of mutual benefit to themselves and to bee keepers generally.

It is now three months since Mrs. Leahy took down sick, and she is still confined to her bed. She has borne her sufferings with patience, and uncomplainingly, and when I think how dreadful is the lot of one thus afflicted, and realize with what patience and fortitude she has accepted her misfortune, and when I look in her contented face, and see the smiles she has for those around her, and note the kindly interest she takes in the welfare of others, I resolve to practice this lesson through as taught me by one who is weaker physically than I.

We have often spoken of the little orphan girl whom I met on the train, and together have asked God's blessing to be with the child. Every morning as day begins to arrive, I think of that beautiful morning scene upon the river, and raise the curtain to Mrs. Leahy's east bed-room window so that she may see the sunrise and behold the beauties of the coming day, a treat that we often enjoy together. Nature has taught us how to be happy.

As the darkest hours are before the dawn, so, many profitable lessons are taught in our saddest hours, and bring joy to our hearts that shine forth like the morning sunlight. Friends, go forth in this beautiful world of God. Drink plentifully of the cup of nature. Be on the lookout for those who need a condoling word, and a helping hand, and happiness and contentment will be your lot, and the new year will be to you a Happy New Year indeed.

R. B. LEAHY.

Some Bargains.

We have a six inch Root Foundation Mill, GOOD AS NEW. Has made only 3½ pounds of Foundation. Will sell for $9.00, or exchange for thirty-five pounds of good beeswax delivered here.

SIMPLICITY HIVES AT COST.

With Hoffman Frames. Will sell at following prices:

No. 1, 10-frame, packed 5 in a lot,.....90c each
No. 1E, " " " .....72c each
No, 2, " " " ....$1.15 each
No. 2E, " " " .....90c each
No. 5, " " " .....90c each

Honey boards included with above hives.

LEAHY M'F'G, CO., Higginsville, Mo.

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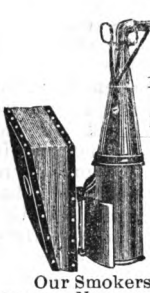
OLD RELIABLE BINGHAM SMOKERS

—AND—

BINGHAM & HETHERINGTON HONEY KNIVES.



Bingham Perfect Smokers.
Cheapest and Best on Earth.
Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife

Patented May 20, 1879.

ARE NOT new experiments for you to pay for and find out to your discomfort later on. With the single exception of inverting a Bingham bellows by A. G. Hill, Bingham has invented and patented all the improvements in Bee Smokers and Uncapping knives made within the last 20 years. We are not dependent on anyone for a single feature of value in bee smokers or honey knives.

Our Smokers and Knives have been the standard in Europe and America for fifteen years. No complaining letters have ever been received—but we have hundreds from the best best bee keepers full of thanks and praise for our inventions. Nearly all the large apiaries in this and foreign countries use our smokers and knives

The Little Wonder and Plain smokers have single coiled steel handles and narrow shields. The other three have doubled coiled steel wire handles and extra wide shields. The shields and handles are an amazing comfort when working. They protect the bellows as well as the hands. All Bingham smokers for 1895 will have right-angle movable bent caps, coiled steel wire handles, inverted bellows and direct draft. They burn chips or anything else and never go out. Sent post paid any where in the United States on receipt of price. Little Wonder, 50c; Plain, 70c; Large, $1.00; Conquerer, $1.50; Doctor, (the largest smoker made) $1.75. Knife 80c; circulars and dozens or hundred rates, and Smokers and Knives by return mail. Address,

T. F. BINGHAM, ABRONIA, MICH.

☞Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

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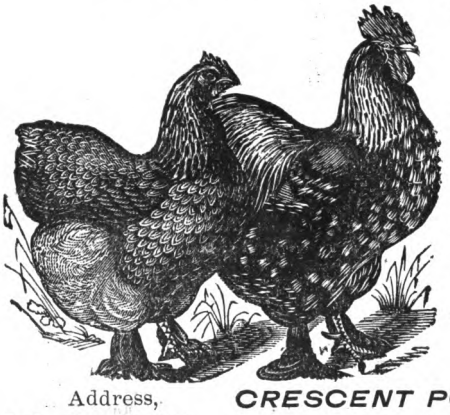
CRESCENT POULTRY FOOD

Is the best known remedy for the prevention and cure of Roup, Cholera, Indigestion, Crop-bound, Leg Weakness, andall other diseases to which poultry is subject.



"Crescent Poultry Food" is the greatest and best tonic, invigorator, and egg producer on the market.

Ask your druggist for it, or send cents to us, and we will send you package (enough for sixty days) charges paid.

Directions for using and "Practical Hints on the Care of Poultry" sent with each package.

"Practical Hints" alone is worth many times the price of a package "Crescent Poultry Food."

Address, **CRESCENT POULTRY FOOD CO.,**
Lafayette County. **BORLAND. MO.**

☞When more convenient orders for "Crescent Poultry Food" can be sent direct to us.

LEAHY M'F'G. CO. Higginsville, M

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25 CTS.

Send 25c and get a copy of the

Amateur Bee Keeper,

A book especially for beginners. Address

AHY M'F'G. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

OMES ON THE GULF COAST

Northern Colony near Houston and Galveston. Fertile soil, good health and finest climate in the world. Address W. S. CHENOWETH, Orchard, Ft. Bend Co., Tex.

Please mention the "Progressive."

Study Law at Home.

It was the ambitious young man and woman on the farm, behind the counter, in the mill, in the lawyer's office, in the bank—the man and woman without the opportunity of a college education, that made this method of teaching law a necessity. We offer two courses—

1. **A Course Preparing the Student to Practise Law;**
2. **A Business Law Course for Business Men and Women.**

The tuition fee is small, the course complete, the result perfect. Nicely printed catalogues explain both courses. They can be had for the asking. Address

The Sprague Correspondence School of Law,

177 Telephone Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.

ist $1.00 gets the American Apiculturist

one year, and one of our fine

GOLDEN ADEL QUEENS,

whose bees are regular hustlers in gathering honey. The worker bees from these Queens are handsomer, more gentle, larger and winter better than Italians. Try them.

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

Please mention the "Progressive."

BEE ESCAPES! Stampeders, Cheap, but good; 8 cts. each; 12, 75 cents postpaid. DRONE and QUEEN Traps Little giants. Try one, try more; 25c each; twelve, $2.50, postpaid. Instructions with each. M. O. office, Los Angeles

C. W. DAYTON,
Florence Cal.

Please mention the "Progressive."

THE PRACTICAL BEE KEEPER,

Bright, reliable, honest.

PURE IN TONE

Practical from cover to cover.

—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—

50C PER ANNUM.

Sample copy on application.

The "Practical" and one Genuine 5-banded Golden Italian Queen for $1.00.

THE PRACTICAL BEE KEEPER,

TILBURY CENTRE,
Ontario, Canada.

HONEY PAILS.

LOW PRICES to close out that line of manufacture. We offer this lot at the following prices:

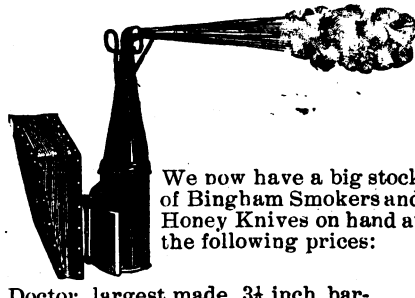
10 pounds straight tin pails,	6c.
5 " " " "	4c.
2½ " " " "	3½c.

All orders subject to prior sale.

HORN & CO.,

KEOKUK, IOWA.

Please mention the "Progressive."



We now have a big stock of Bingham Smokers and Honey Knives on hand at the following prices:

Doctor, largest made, 3¼ inch barrel, $1.50; by mail.....$1.75
Conqueror, 3-inch barrel, $1.30, by mail.....$1.50
Bingham Honey Knife, 70c; by mail.....$ .80

☞These are the best goods made.

Address **Leahy M'f'g. Co.,**
Higginsville, - - Mo,

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DO YOU USE TOBACC

If you do, we know you would like to quit the habit, and we
to assist you, and will if you say the word. The use of Tobacco is
jurious to the nervous system, promotes heart troubles, affects the
sight, injures the voice, and makes your presence obnoxious to t
clean and pure from such a filthy habit.

HOW CAN WE HELP YOU? Why, by inducing
to purchase a box of COLLI'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE, which is a prepa
tion compounded strictly of herbs and roots, which is a tonic to
system: also a cure for the Tobacco Habit.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE CURED? If so,
on your druggist, or send us one dollar, ($1.00) and we will send
postpaid, by mail, a box of COLLI'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

WHAT WE CLAIM. This is not a discovery of an ignor
Indian, or some long-haired cowboy claiming to have come into poss
sion of some valuable remedy by being captured out west, but is a
covery of twenty years' study by one of the most eminent physician
east. who has made nervous diseases a study.

THROW AWAY TOBACCO, and you will have no more st
ach Troubles, Indigestion, Heart Trouble, or Dyspepsia. Cigar
Smoking is also cured by using two boxes of COLLI'S TOBACCO ANTIDO

OUR RESPONSIBILITY. We would not expect you to s
us your money unless you were sure of our honesty and good intenti
Hence, before entrusting money to us, we most respectfully refer you
the Bank of Higginsville, Citizens' Bank, of Higginsville, or to the po
master of this city, as to our responsibility, etc.

HOW TO SEND MONEY: Money can be sent at our risk
registered letter, postoffice money order, or bank draft on some c
mercial center. In no case send local checks. In most cases a do
can be sent in a letter without registering, but we would not be respo
ble for any loss thereby. Address all orders to

Chicago, Ills December 7, 1894.

Hicks Medicine Company, Higginsville, Mo.: Gentlemen—I had th
agent of the Chicago & Alton railroad at your place to procure for me a box
your "Colli's Tobacco Antidote," and have taken it with wonderful succes
I have some friends here that want to use it. I have tried several of the le
ing drug stores here, and can't find it. If it is on sale here, let me know whe
as soon as possible. Yours truly, W. S. GRAY.
(Room 27, Dearborn Station). Conductor C. & G. T. R. R, Chicago, Ill

Coulterville, Ills., Oct. 18, 1894.

Hicks Medicine Company, Higginsville, Mo.: Gentlemen—Please find e
closed $13.00 to cover invoice of August 2. Would have remitted sooner, b
overlooked the matter. We have now sold over thirty boxes of Colli's Tobacc
Antidote, and cured in every case except one. The one was a young fellow wh
"wanted to chew tobacco anyway." We now buy Colli's Tobacco Antidote fro
Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo., as freight is less from there.
Yours truly, EDGAR & EAST, Druggists.

HICKS MEDICINE CO., Higginsville: Misso

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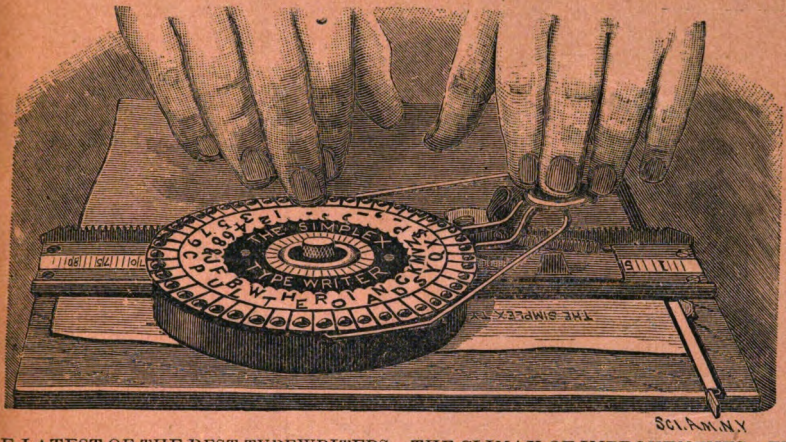
THE SIMPLEX TYPEWRITER.

The Simplest Thing in the World.

THE ONLY REALLY PRACTICAL CHEAP TYPEWRITER EVER PUT ON THE MARKET.

Is Rapid and Does Good Work. Is Easy to Operate. Is Handsome. Can be Carried in the Coat Pocket.

PRICE, $2.50.



SCI.AM.N.Y

THE LATEST OF THE BEST TYPEWRITERS. THE CLIMAX OF IMPROVEMENTS. THE MINIMUM OF PRICE. DESTINED TO REVOLUTIONIZE WRITING, AS THE SEWING-MACHINE REVOLUTIONIZED SEWING.

The "SIMPLEX" is the product of experienced typewriter manufacturers, and is a PRACTICAL TYPEWRITER in every sense of the word, and AS SUCH, WE GUARANTEE IT.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Every man, whatever his business, has need of the "SIMPLEX." LAWYERS find them indispensable. MERCHANTS acknowledge their great value. CLERGYMEN write their sermons with them. AUTHORS their manuscripts. Letters written with the "SIMPLEX" are legible and neat, and at the rate of FORTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

FOR TRAVELERS.—The size and construction of the "SIMPLEX" particularly adapts it for use on cars and steamboats. It will go into a box 5 inches wide, 9 inches long, and 1½ inches deep. Can be CARRIED IN THE POCKET or put into a valise. Orders written with the "SIMPLEX" cannot be misunderstood. The machine WEIGHS ONLY ONE POUND, BOX INCLUDED.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The "SIMPLEX" will be hailed with delight by BOYS AND GIRLS. It will improve their spelling, and teach proper punctuation. It will encourage neatness and accuracy. It will print in any colored ink, violet, red, green, blue or black, it will PRINT A LINE EIGHT INCHES LONG, and admit any size letter paper. The printing is always in sight. A USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING NOVELTY, AT THE PRICE OF A TOY.

Nothing is of greater importance than correct forms of correspondence. The "SIMPLEX" encourages practice, and practice makes perfect. Writing with this machine will be such jolly fun for your boys and girls that they will write letters by the dozen. This may cost you something for postage stamps, but the improvement in their correspondence will repay you.

EXTRA POINTS,

The alignment of the 'Simplex" is equal to the very highest priced machine.

It is positive in action, and each letter is locked by an automatic movement when the stroke is made.

It has no ribbon to soil the fingers.

The "Simplex' is mounted on a hard-wood base, and put up in a handsome box, with bottle of ink, and full instructions for using.

"I think the 'Simplex' is a dandy."—D. L. Tracy, Denver, Colo.

"The 'Simplex' is a good typewriter, and I take pleasure in recommending it as such."—B. F. Bishop, Morsey, Mo.

"I received the typewriter one hour ago. You can judge my progress by this letter. It is much better than I expected, and with practice I think I will be able to write very fast with it."—E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.

Price of Machine, $2.50. By mail, 25c extra for postage.

Address, **LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY** HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

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QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.

Hives, Smokers, Sections, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundation,

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APIARIAN SUPPLIES AT BED ROCK.

Write for Estimates on Large quantities. Send for my 24-page, "large size" Catalogue. Address,

E. T. FLANAGAN, *Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill.*

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HO! FOR KANSAS.

I WILL handle a complete line of the Higginsville goods the coming season at the Leahy M'f'g. Co.'s prices. Parties residing in Southeast Kansas or Southwest Missouri can save freight by purchasing these goods of me. I will also continue to breed Queens from the best 5-banded stock. Send for my catalogue at once. Address,

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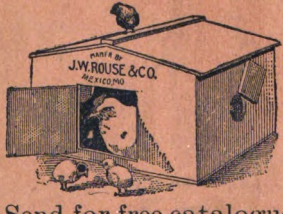
BEES,

Dovetailed Hives, Sections, Crates, Foundation, Smokers,

VERY CHEAP.

FIVE BANDED QUEENS.



The Model Coop.

RAT, CAT AND VARMINT PROOF.

One nailed and five packed inside, making six in all, $3.50.

They ship as box lumber, and at a reasonable rate.

☞ We are agents for Incubators and brooders, and manufacture brooders.

Send for free catalogue or circular, but be sure to state whether it is bees or poultry supplies wanted, or both.

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